

No. 669.—VOL. XXIV.7

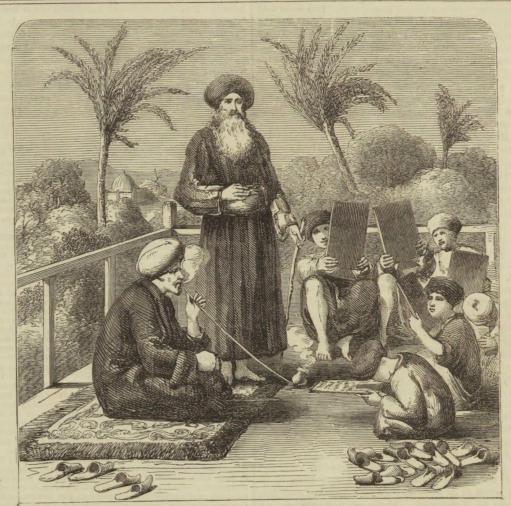
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

Ir the Emperor of Russia be capable of calm and serious reflection, he cannot but be struck at the present moment with the spectacle presented by Great Britain. Though about to enter into a war, such as has not for nearly forty years taxed her energies and resources; though within the last few months she has equipped and made ready for sea fleets of a magnitude and splendour unprecedented in her own history or in that of the world, this great country enters upon the consideration of the question of Parliamentary Reform, as if no such mighty events were in progress, and as if she had no other objects to engage her attention but the consolidation and improvement of her laws, and the elevation of the moral and social condition of her people. Such a spectacle might well make the most haughty and ambitious of despots pause ere he incurred the risk of a conflict with a power of resources so magnificent, and of dignity so majestic. Lord John Russell, speaking in behalf of the Ministry, so far from thinking the time inopportune for the introduction of the new Reform Bill, takes a true measure of the greatness of his own country, and the weakness of her opponent, when he refuses, even on the threshold of a war with Russia, to postpone his long-promised scheme of Parliamentary improvement. Were we about to measure our strength with France, or with the United States of America, a calamity so deplorable would compel us to devote all our energies to the struggle, and to adjourn until happier times the consideration of every question that did not involve the national safety and honour. But a war with Russia is not of the same importance, the more especially when we have an actual ally such as France, proximate allies such as Prussia and Austria, and probable allies in every other State of Europe. Both the people and the Government have gaged and probed the Russian war and all its consequences, and show their estimate of it by proceeding with their new Reform Bill as unconcernedly as if no such event were about to disturb them.

Those who consider a further Reform in Parliament to be unnecessary will, of course, object to its introduction at a time of war. But such an objection from such a quarter is of no real weight. It would have been raised with equal earnestness in a time of peace. If Reform be unnecessary, it is inopportune either in peace or war, but if it be necessary, no time—unless



A TURKISH SCHOOL FOR TEACHING THE KOBAN,—(SEE NEXT PAGE,)



A TURKISH INN,—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

it be one of actual peril to life, property, and independencecan be improper to consider it. The opposition, therefore, should the bill be proceeded with, will probably assume the shape of hostility to the measure itself, and not to the period of its introduction. There is no great and overwhelming demand for Reform at the present time, as there was in 1830 and 31. Large sections of the people have not gone mad about it; and do not, as in former days, consider the amendment of the representation as a panacea for all possible evils that can afflict the state. The first Reform Bill, and the repeal of the Corn-laws, swept away whole armies of discontents and grievances. The people know that the Constitution is not perfect, and that the working of our representative system is not, in all respects, what it ought to be, either to satisfy the theory or the practice of free government. Nevertheless, we enjoy a greater amount of solid and useful liberty than is to be found in any other state or country of the earth; and constitutions infinitely more perfect, upon paper, have failed to procure for the nations which adopted them one tithe of the advantages which the venerable fabric of British liberty has secured to every class of the people. For this happy state of things we are partly indebted to the fact that, for the last twenty years, Reform has been continuous, and also to the happy accident that the people are prosperous. Wise statesmen look to the future as well as to the present and the past. Lord John Russell foresees that the day may come when unfavourable seasons, deficient harvests, and the derangement of trade and industry, may change our prosperity into adversity, and prepares himself accordingly. It is when food is dear, and employment not to be had, that a large portion of the English people devote themselves to politics. Addicting themselves to the study by the glare of burning towns, or of consuming corn-ricks, they imagine that a reform in the constitution of Parliament is to provide them with a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and to eradicate all the diseases of the body politic. It is at such times that the anomalies and defects of the parliamentary system are painfully apparent to the merest tyros in social science, and that the voices of Hunger and Despair join in the angry demand for Parliamentary Reform. Lord John Russell desires to anticipate such demands as these, by effecting the reform of proved abuses,

at a time of social calm and general prosperity. The measure is by no means a small one. Many of its details were foreseen, because in any scheme of Reform they were inevitable. The disfranchisement of small boroughs containing less than 300 voters and 5000 inhabitants, should have been effected by the first Reform Bill Lord John Russell only completes his own work by depriving them of their privilege; yet, as the voters in these small places were, as individuals, quite as much entitled to the suffrage as the same class of persons in larger and more thriving towns, the author of the new Reform Bill has acted with justice in giving them a county vote as a compensation for the borough vote of which public policy has seen it necessary to deprive them. As long as numbers are considered a title to representation, it was an anomaly that places containing from three to five hundred voters, and less than ten thousand inhabitants should elect as many members to the British Legislature as such great towns and cities as Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. It, therefore, will excite no surprise in such boroughs as are included in Lord John Russell's Schedule B, that they are henceforward to return but one instead of two members to Parliament. If such a change excite dissatisfaction in the localities more immediately affected. public opinion in other parts of the country will, on the contrary, consider it not only a wise, but an essential alteration. The distribution of the sixty-six seats which will thus have to be disposed of seems to be equitable. To enfranchise such important places as Kensington, Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley, is to recognise the growth of newtowns as an element in the British Constitution. The additional members that are to be given to several of the most important counties, and divisions of counties, and to such places as Southwark, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and Salford, can surely excite no party objections, or be disapproved of by any sound politiciar. There may be a difference of opinion as to the appropriateness of the selection in some cases. We are surprised, for instance, that the Gorbals of Glasgow, containing-with Tradeston, Kingston, and other adjoining districts-nearly 80,000 inhabitants, has not been considered as deserving of the franchise as Birkenhead or Burnley; or why the thriving and splendid city of Glasgow itself, with a population of nearly 400,000 has not been considered as worthy of an additional member as Birmingham or Leeds. But it is possible that Lord John Russell is not bigotted in favour of all the details of his scheme, and that if the bill proceeds this Session, it will be amended in these and similar particulars. The House laughed at the idea of enfranchising the Inns of Court, but for our parts we can see nothing laughable in the matter. The educational franchises are far too few, and we can anticipate no results but good ones from giving to the legal profession the right of representation in Parliament. There are, no doubt, abundance of lawyers in that assembly; but lawyers do not sit there as the representatives of lawyers, but of the ordinary voters in counties and boroughs. For the same reason that we approve of the enfrancisement of the Inns of Court, we rejoice that Lord John Russell proposes to enfranchise the University of London.

Like every project of Parliamentary Reform, the new bill deals with two branches of the subject. It is not only a question of places, but of men, and takes cognisance, not only of the franchise, but of the suffrage. In the latter respect the views of Lord John Russell are just and comprehensive; and, if the bill should become law, no honest and industrious man need clamour in vain for admission within the pale of the Constitution. Every kind of facility will be afforded him for acquiring the rights of citizenship. If he be not qualified by the rental of his house, by his assessment to the Income-tax, or by the amount of annual salary or wageseither of which is sufficient to admit large classes of voters—a new door will be opened to him, if he choose to enter by it. Any man, though devoid of other qualification, may possess the priwilege of a vote if he be a graduate of a British University, or if he possess, and have possessed during three years, the sum of

fifty pounds in a savings bank. Those who may be excluded from the suffrage under these circumstances will have to blame themselves, and not the Constitution. It will say but little for their social status, for their industry, or their prudence, if no exertion they can make shall provide them the enjoyment of a right

so widely and so variously admitted.

The most distinguishing, if not the greatest, feature of the bill remains to be mentioned. An attempt is to be made to secure, in certain cases, the representation of the minority. In counties, divisions of counties, and great towns or cities returning three members, the simple expedient of only allowing each voter to record votes for two candidates will have the effect of enabling the minority to carry the third member. We confess ourselves unable to discover or to invent a valid objection to this proposal. We have left ourselves but little space to dilate upon one important auxiliary to the measure-the repeal of the Statute of Anne, which renders it necessary for any member accepting office or emolument, under the Crown, to vacate his seat. There is much to be said in favour of, and in opposition, to the working of that enactment. We shall, doubtless, have future occasion to advert to it. In the mean time, the reasons adduced by Lord John Russell for proposing a change seem likely to recommend themselves to the favourable consideration of the House and the country. Upon the whole, the new Reform Bill, whether destined to be carried this year, or to be postponed to a future period, will remain a durable memorial to the fame of Lord John Russell. It is the crown and completion of his first great work. It will neither disappoint by its littleness nor startle by its audacity, but will commend itself to the gratitude of friends and the respect even of party opponents. It is a broad, an equitable, and a safe measure, which will strengthen the foundations of British liberty; and, could it be carried during the present Session-of which, however, we have but small expectation-will afford materials to some future Macaulay for one of the most gratifying pages in British history.

SKETCHES IN TURKEY.

A TURKISH SCHOOL FOR TEACHING THE KORAN.

A TURKISH School of the above description is infinitely more noisy A TURKISH School of the above description is infinitely more noisy than a similar establishment in Europe; for all are occupied in reading aloud the Koran, which is supposed to comprise all that is necessary for guidance in this world and salvation in the next. The students do not occupy their time with a diversity of letters, but are principally confined to a knowledge of the Koran, and its commentaries, and the pronunciation appropriated for all the words of this book, which is accounted holy by all Mahommedans.

The Koran is usually divided into thirty sections, each subdivided into four parts: these divisions are for the use of the readers in the Royal temples, or in the adjoining chapels, where the Emperors and great men are interred. There are thirty of these readers belonging to every chapel, and each reads his section every day; so that the whole Koran is read over once a day in every mosque or mausoleum.

every chapel, and each reads his section every day; so that the whole Koran is read over once a day in every mosque or inausoleum. From the limited range of study in the schools and medresses, or colleges, it follows that literature, science, and the arts are still in their infancy among the Turks. The principal branches of education are grammar, rhetoric, Persian and Arabian poetry, with the logic and philosophy of the Dark Ages. History, geography, and mathematics, are completely neglected. Baron de Tott, being desired to confer with the chief of the Turkish geometricians, asked them how many right angles there were in the angles of a triangle. The boldest of the State mathematicians, after due deliberation, learnedly replied, that it depended month the size of the triangle!

mancians, after due denocration, fearnedly replied, that it depended upon the size of the triangle!

To make up for this utter ignorance of the exact sciences in the Turkish system of education, judicial astrology is held in high estimation by all ranks; and their physicians are merely pretenders to supernatural skill. In the Sultan's household there is an officer called Munedjim Bachi (or Chief of the Astrologers), who is consulted on all occasions which relate to the health and safety of the Sultan; and also as to the particular day or instant when any important public business is to be undertaken.

be very superficial.

These unsophisticated seminaries are generally held in the open air; where, sheltered from the sun by a simple awning, or in the deep shadow of lofty trees, the scholars sit upon the ground cross-legged, like so many young tailors, gabbling their portion of the Koran with incessant volubility, and casting furtive glances at the master, who, seated on a rug, enjoys his chibouk in dreamy gravity; while his assistant, with cane in hand, stands ready to bastinado the soles of delinquents feet: for thus, in Turkey, they apply that species of punishment which in England is administered to another part of the body.

Such is the system of education pursued at Turkish schools, where the

master endeavours to instil into the wayward minds of his pupils knowledge of which he is, perhaps, himself ignorant. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that even Turkish Ministers of State, who are frequently taken from the dregs of society, should be unacquainted with the statistics of their own country, and that their knowledge of the governments, the diplomacy, and the relations of European states should be very superficial.

A Turkish road-side inn is generally a very primitive place. In its performance it never exceeds the promise of its name; the visitors or customers establish themselves equattingly on the floor, as the group are seated round the table in the Illustration upon the preceding page. refreshments are chiefly coffee and tobacco; and the pipe is to be seen in every party. The customers in the picture are of the better class of every party. The content of three appear to be discussing with such earnestness as to warrant us in supposing the subject to be the knotty points of "the Eastern Question." The Engraving is from the Sketch-

FRENCH PURCHASES OF FOREIGN CORN.—The Moniteur pub FRENCH PURCHASES OF FOREIGN CORN.—The Monteur publishes a report to the Emperor from Marshal St. Arnaud, Minister of War, on the purchases of wheat which he was authorised by decree to make abroad for the army, in order not to increase the dearness of corn in the French markets. From this report it appears that 500,000 quintals of wheat, or nearly 700,000 hectolities (the hectolitre is rather more than 2% English bushels) have been purchased abroad—300,000 quintals of them in London; that notwithstanding the high price of corn, the price of the kilogramme of bread obtained from the foreign wheat will not exceed Rilogramme of bread octained from the foreign wheat will not exceed 28c for 1853, and 28c. for 1854; and that, compared to what the expense would have been if the wheat had been purchased in France, the total saving will be 6,000,000 fr. at least. The Minister concludes his report by praising in high terms the ability and discreetness with which the pur-chases were effected by the house entrusted with the operation.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS AND OSTEND. A tender has been accepted for the performance of the mail service between Dover and Calais and Dover and Ostend, by a private company. The contract is concluded for a space of four years, commencing from the last of October next, at the rate of £15,000 per annum, af er which it may be determined by either of the contracting parties giving twelve months

EXTRAMURAL CEMETERIES.—The report of the St. Pancras EXTRAMURAL CEMETERIES.—The report of the St. Pancras Burial Board states that the sum of £18,299 has been laid out in the purchase of land at Finchley. Contracts for building two chapels and making the main roads have been entered into, to cost £10,454. The laying out the ground, draining, tencing, &c., is computed at £17,144 more. The board have already borrowed £25,000 upon the rates, and now require a further sum of £12 000. The parish will receive in return, by the twenty years' payments from Islington of their proportion towards the chapels, &c., and from the sale of the residue of land for building purposes, £7000. So that the total sum chargeable to the rates will be £30,000. This is proposed to be paid by forty half-yearly or twenty yearly instalments; and for which a halfpenny on each rate will be sufficient.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. The Lords of the Treasury have consented to appropriate the fund arising from unclaimed money orders, and from unclaimed property in dead letters, to the payment of part of the premium on the policies of such of the officers of the Post-office, in any part of the United Kingdom, as may insure their lives. The fund now amounts to £1600 a year, and there is an accumulation from past years of about £15,000, which is also to be applied to this purpose.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS. Thursday.

Several Russian families have left Paris, and are at Brussels en route for Russia. The Princess Lieven is among the number; her salon has been closed since the departure of M. Kisseleff.

The Court and official fêtes, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs, have become more numerous than ever, and are almost the only ones of any importance that take place. MM. Fould, Pescatore, Lebœuf. &c., have given brilliant balls; the Princesse Mathilde has followed the example; and the ex-Roi Jerome gave a grand dinner, which is the commencement of a series of banquets. The Emperor so constantly takes occasion to express his desire that the high functionaries of the State should entertain frequently and magnificently, and his dissatisfaction when they fail to do so, that there is no doubt many more will follow in the wake. The Bals Costumes at the Tuileries will take place on the 18th and 27th; as it was desired that those who did not choose to appear in fancy dresses should return their invitations, a certain number have been sent back.

Great preparations are being made for the bal costumé of the Tuileries. to take place on the 18th. The dresses are being prepared, the quadrilles rehearsed, and, in short, the topic, for the moment, occupies the place of the war and everything else. It appears not yet decided whether the Emperor is to appear in costume or not. The Empress is, it is reported, to wear a Circassian dress; but we do not guarantee the fact. Ministers will be in the costume of Sully and the other seigneurs of the time of Henri IV.; and the Generals will wear the uniform of that grade in the time of Henri II. Such, at least, is the statement given out. Four quadrilles are arranged, and in rehearsal-the Mythological, the Mousquetaires, the Gardes Françaises, and the Hungarian

The second grand ball is to be given at the Hôtel de Ville on the

The new five-franc pieces of gold have just been brought out; they are the same size as the silver four-sous pieces, but thicker, and are very well struck.

The most tragical events, caused by the fluctuations of the Bourse, are occurring here with a frequency the most awful. The week before last as many as four or five suicides were known to have taken place entirely resulting from those operations. Among the most melancholy was that of a young man of high family and large fortune, married within a few years to a lady with whom he lived on the most happy terms, and by whom he had a son. Driven to distraction by his losses, he blew out his brains, and was brought home a corpse to his wife.

Valenciennes and Lille have formed an institution, which cannot, we trust, fail to produce desirable results in a moral point of view. This is the establishment of a free association for the observance of rest on Sandays and fête days. A similar measure is in preparation at Orleans.

An émeute of some gravity took place at Perigneux on the subject of another rise in the price of bread. It was in vain that the maire endeavoured to induce the crowd to disperse, that he arrested some of the most prominent among the groups; and that the prefet, in his official costume, appeared and attempted to conciliate the complainants by assuring them that the chantiers of the railroads would shortly be opened, thus providing well-paid labour in abundance to the workmen. His discourse failing to produce the slightest effect, an armed force was called in to clear the place; but a second assemblage was formed the following evening, which was with some difficulty dispersed. Several arrests took place on both occasions.

One of the most celebrated notorieties of the period, the Abbé de Lamennais, has been dangerously ill, so much so, as to cause great alarm for his life Perfectly aware of the gravity of his position, he sent for two friends, his executors, and dictated to them his instructions that he should be buried among the poor, and with the same ceremonies, or rather want of ceremonies, as the poor; that no memorial, not even a simple stone, should mark his grave, and that his body should be carried directly from his residence to the cemetery, without being taken to the church. Every attempt was made by those about him to induce him to alter this decision, and we are credibly informed that certain persons used every means short of violence to persuade him to disavow some of his works, but without result. A considerable change for the better has, however, taken place in the health of the invalid, and his ultimate recovery is now looked for.

Two steam-vessels have, on the same day, achieved the enterprise deemed a few years since impossible; but effected, for the first time, last year by the Sole proceeding up the Seine as far as Paris. One of these vessels, the Laromiguère, ar exceeds the size of either the Omnibus which accompanied it, and which is intended to carry passengers between Asnieres and Choisy-le-Roi-or the Sole. The vessel is of 150horse power, and the cargo consists of upwards of 400 tons of merchandise. The Lamoriquère was built at Bordeaux, and is to carry on the service of merchantman between Rouen and Paris during the periods of high water, and of steam-tug when the water is low. Much curious interest is excited by the arrival of this vessel, and crowds are daily collected at the port St. Nicholas to examine it.

A new society has been formed in Paris, entitled "La Société Zoologique d'Acclimatation," for the purpose of importing into France, and acclimating, for this and for other northern countries, such foreign animals as may be rendered useful or agreeable for the purposes of agriculture or amusement. The plan is one which merits, and will no doubt receive, encouragement.

The Theatre of the Palais Royal has met with a serious loss in the person of one of its most popular actors, Sainville, whose comic powers must be remembered by the frequenters of the St. James's Theatre. Sainville, placed as clerk in a mercantile house, felt the vocation for the boards so much stronger than that for pounds, shillings, and pence, that he began by spending his evenings in acting at a certain little theatre then existing in the Place Beadoyer. His employer, with his diurnal duties, took the first opportunity of requesting him to discontinue his attendance at the office. He then engaged himself in a strolling company; where, being seen by M. Dormeuil, his talents were immediately recognised, and he was engaged at the Palais Royal, where immediately recognised, and he was engaged at the rains Royal, where he created, during his career, as many as 236 rôles. For many years Sainville suffered acutely from disease of the heart (the immediate cause of his death), and gout; but such was his courage and perseverance, that, constantly, in the midst of the most intense pain, he performed those comic scenes which called down peals of laughter from the audience, without betraying a particle of his sufferings. These at last became so severe, that he was obliged to go to the Pyrenees, where it was hoped his health would be sufficiently re-established to enable him return to the health would be summerally re-established to change him return to the theatre; but in vain; he expired at Pau, at the age of forty-eight. A new opera, the music by Meyerbeer, the livret by Soribe, lately received at the Opéra Comique, has been stopped for the present by the Censeur, as containing a portrait of Peter the Great, his court, and country, too flatcontaining a portrait of refer the Great, his court, and country, too hattering to be considered by any means à propos in the present crisis. It is said, however, that the Censeur, not feeling itself wholly competent to give a final decision in so delicate a matter, has referred to the Minister; who, in his turn, has submitted the question to the Chef de Philipping of the Chef de been greeted with almost unqualified applause in the "Femmes Savantes," and "Mon Etoile," a little vaudeville of Scribe. The Emperor and Empress attended the representation. The Théâtre Lyrique is giving an opera-ballet, entitled "Les Etoiles," in which a new dancer, M. Chapuis, has great success. L Chapuis, has great success.

Alphonse Karr, the spirituel journalist, who has replaced his Guépes

by a weekly feuilleton in the Siècle, is unfortunately so ill, as to be obliged to spend the remainder of the season at Nice,

THE WAR.

THE FLEETS IN BEICOS BAY.

The Triton, despatch steamer, which left Beicos Bay at three p.m. on the 2nd of February, and the Golden Horn at nine on the same night, reached Valetta harbour on the 6th instant, bringing despatches for England from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and from Vice-Admira Dundas, which were forwarded next day to Marseilles by the Vectis. When the Triton left Constantinople, the combined fleets were Dundas, which were forwarded field that the Combined fleets were still at anchor at Beicos, except the Firebrand and Samson (English), which left on the 27th January to await, at the entrance of the Euxine, the Descartes and Seine, which left on the 28th. These four powerful steam-frigates have orders to proceed to the offing of Sebastopol, there cruise for twenty-four hours (very much like defying or rousing the bear in his den), and then return to Beicos and report proceedings. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons was under orders to proceed on the 3rd and 4th February, with the steam force of both squadrons, for the purpose of convoying a number of Turkish steamers and transports conveying 10,600 troops, gunpowder, and other warlike stores, to Batoum.

The Caradoc arrived at Malta from Marseilles with despatches for Constantinople from London and Paris on the 5th inst., and having on board General Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of fortifications and military defences, with an aid-de-camp, Captain Coote, of the 11th Huzzars, Captain Fuller, of the 12th Lancers, and Colonel Ardent, of the French Engineers; besides several other distinguished officers of the French army, who all went on in the same vessel the same day.

THE ENGLISH FLEET WANTED IN THE BLACK SEA.

THE ENGLISH FIGHT WANTED IN THE BLACK SEA.

The English merchants at Trebizond have addressed a note to the
English Ambassador at Constantinople, praying for the energetic protection of the English navy in the event of an attack from the Russian
fleet. They state that the English colony of Trebizond is numerous
and flourishing; that its commercial transactions surpass the yearly
amount of thirty millions, and that in consequence of the return of the
squadrons to the Bosphorus the city may be attacked by the Russian
ships, thereby exposing them and the inhabitants to a disaster like that
of Sinoue. of Sinope.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.

The St. Petersburg journals contain a communication, the object of which is to declare, that in causing the Russian fleet to return to Sebastopol on the day after the visit of the Retribution, Prince Menschikoff had only followed the rules and usages observed in that sea from time immemorial, and wholly irrelative to the actual situation (i. e. to the letter conveyed by the Retribution. This note explains that the bad state of the sea at this time of the year, and the fear of finding the harbour blocked up with ice, has made it a principle in the service never to leave the harbour in January or February, and not even till the 18th of March. the 15th of March.

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

Private letters from Sebastopol state that the English steam-boat Haydie [query, a steam-boat carrying English colours], which had run aground, had been seized by the Russians, in conformity with the orders i-sued at the commencement of hostilities, the Haydie having Turkish troops on board.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The news from the Caucasus comes down to January 18. Prince Woronzoff was still ill. Schamyl had received in safety the arms, ammunition, and supplies sent him by Turkey, as well as a certain number of officers to instruct his men. It was said that a Polish legion was to join Schamyl from Smyrna.

A letter from Trebizond, of the 26th ult., mentious that "3000 Russian troops of the Urzughet corps went out on the night of the 19th

A letter from freelizond, of the 26th uit., mentions that "300 Russian troops of the Urzughet corps went out on the night of the 19th and posted themselves behind the bushes near Chefketti, intending to surprise that fortress. The Seraskier, Selim Pacha, having been informed of the movement, ordered them to be attacked at five in the morning by a portion of his troops. The combat lasted five hours. The Russians lost more than 2000 slain and dangerously wounded.

ANOTHER ATTACK BY THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The Journal de Constantinople of the 29th ult., gives the following second of the attack made by the Russian ships on the fort of St.

According to letters from Batoum, which reached Constantinople on Thursday last, the Russians, on the 6th, made a fresh attack on the fort of Chef-ketil, with five steam-frigates, and were vigorously repulsed by the Turkish troops. The Russians fired from 4000 to 5000 balls, without ever touching the fort, which is well protected, from its admirable position. The Turkish artillerymen lodged a hundred cannon shot in the hulls of the Russian vessels, which were at length obliged to sheer off, taking their most crippled vessel in tow. On the same day, several Russian corvettes and other vessels showed themselves in sight of Batom, but soon after retired, without making any hostile manifestation.

The date assigned by the letters in question to this attempt is worthy of remark. It is said to have taken place on the 6th. The combined fleets only entered the Black Sea on the 3rd; and it is known that several frigates were detached to Sinope, in order to accompany the Turkish convoy to Batoum. This port is situated very near Chef-ketil. How, then, did they not hear of the attack of the fort by the Russian squadron? If this attack took place at the time mentioned, it was impossible that the Russian squadron could have known of the allied fleets having actually entered the Black Sea.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 6th inst., call attention to the fact that the equipment of the large fleets of men-of-war, lying in the harbours of Helsingfors and Cronstadt, is daily being proceeded with, and that seamen are repairing to them from all quarters. The winter is mild, and these fleets, it is said, can be sawn out of the ice and put to sea at a very early date. No time should be lost in sending our fleet over to seal them up before it hat to late. over to seal them up, before it be too late

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The Russian squadron, it appears, is still in the China Seas. Under the circumstances it is reported that the Admiralty have ordered the Fox, 42, frigate, to remain on the station, and Rear-Admiral Sir George Lambert, K.C.B., will return overland to England. In the absence of the Fox, the Russian squadron would be more than a match in size of shi s for our force, for the largest man-of-war we have there is the Winchester, 50, the mutimous flag-ship; and the only other frigate is the Sybille 40. With the exception of the Spartan, 24, the rest of the squadron are small vessels. Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling goes out overland by next mail steamer to succeed Sir F. Pellew, in the Winchester. It is not at all unlikely that he may have the honour of capturing the Russians. turing the Russians.

THE RUSSIANS AT RIO.

The Admiralty have not lost sight of the fact that there is a heavy Russian frigate at the present moment on the Brazils station, superior in force to anything that we have there, and their Lordships have determined to send out a ship of sufficient strength to prevent any possible mischief It appears that this Russian frigate is now at Rio, where the few British vessels of war that we have there would become an easy prey in the event of hostilities. The Trident's machinery is in such a state that not more than three knots can be got out of her—in short, she is almost useless. The Centaur's boilers are leaky, and will not hold water. The Vixen is under repairs; and the Star, 8, quite rotten. The Pique, 40, fitting at Devonport, will, it is said, be sent to look after this Russian.

THE CZAR'S PATERNAL GOVERNMENT IN WALLACHIA.

The atrocious measures recently adopted by the Russian Generals in the Principalities are said to have produced general exasperation. The peasants in the district of Mehedenz had risen against an order comthe Principalities are said to have produced general exasperation. The peasants in the district of Mehedenz had risen against an order commanding men, women, and even young girls, to be employed in the compulsory labour. The villagers at Isvosila having refused to obey the order published in the Wallachian Moniteur, the General sent a detachment of 200 Cossacks to chastise them. The unfortunate people defended themselves courageously, but, having no arms, they were overpowered, and nearly all murdered. A few who escaped gave the alarm in the neighbourhood. All the inhabitants of the adjacent villages, to the number of 2000, fell upon the Cossacks during the night, and exterminated them. The Russian General was preparing to avenge his loss in the most brutal manner, and to march against the villagers with his brigade. The Russians, moreover, having consumed all their own provisions, had seized upon every description of food belonging to the natives, so that the majority of the latter are reduced to a state of starvation.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The latest accounts from Orsova are to the 8th, and from Bucharest to the 4th inst., up to which dates no movement of much consequence had taken place. According to all accounts the Russians do not seem well to know what they are about. On the 28th and 29th ult. there was a general movement en avant, and several villages were occupied was a general movement en avant, and several villages were occupied by the troops; then orders were given to abundon these, and the head-quarters were to be removed to Slatina; next, General Schilders gave an opinion, and new orders were to be issued; and, finally, on the last inst., General Anrep was recalled to Bucharest, and General Liprandi was installed as his saccessor. Some letters speak as though the attack might begin any day, weather permitting; while others affirm that it is postponed to the beginning of March. The prevailing impression seems to be that the Russians cannot venture to attempt anything against Kalafat until further reinforcements arrive, and as to their crossing the Danube, it begins to be rumoured that Austria, in spite of her neutrality, would strongly object to it.

Danube, it begins to be rumoured that Austria, in spite of her neutrality, would strongly object to it.

Advices of the 3rd, from Odessa, state that the van of the 6th army corps, which left Moscow some months ago, passed the northern frontier of Bessarabia on the 31st ult., under the command of General Skobelt-syne. The reserve corps under General Techeodaieff will not be able to follow for some weeks, but still the troops in Bessarabia have received orders to enter the Principalities. The same accounts say that no decisive events will occur until the end of next month, when the Emperor will probably arrive at the seat of war. In the month of March there is to be a general conscription, and the 80,000 recruits, with the invalids, will maintain tranquility in the interior of Russia, while the garrisons are fighting the battles of the Czar in the Principalities "against the Turks and the Anglo-French auxiliary troops." Since the 29th the garrison of Kalafat, previously about 20,000 strong, has been reinforced by ten battalions of foot, one regiment of horse, and twelve pieces of ordnance. The number is now estimated at 30,000 men. A con-iderable Turkish force also stands at Widdin. The present swollen state of the Danube makes it very difficult to maintain the communication between Widdin and Kalafat; and, should an attack take place before the subsidence of the river, the Turks would fight with the consciousness that they must conquer on the spot, as there could be no retreat.

Information of the 2nd from Galatz, states that on the 1st two Turkish steamers and eight gun-boats, commanded by Abdul Halil Pacha, had made a reconnoissance from Matchine towards Ibraila. As they tried to get from the branch into the main stream, the Russian batteries saluted them at the fork, to which they replied, but retreated after the firing had lasted nearly an hour. Another Turkish reconnoissance was made at the same time from Isaktsha against Reni.

The recover of Prince Gortschekoff? removal from the command of

The rumour of Prince Gortschakoff's removal from the command of the Russian army is contradicted by the Berlin papers. Letters from Bucharest state that on the 29th ult., Prince Gortschakoff made a grand the Russian army is contradicted by the Berlin papers. Letters from Bucharest state that on the 29th ult., Prince Gortschakoff made a grand reconnoissance of the position of Kalafat. The party approached so close to the place as distinctly to observe all the preparations making for its defence. Several cannon shots from the Turkish entrenhments also fell close about them. On the following day the Prince was still at the Russian head-quarters at Boleschti; he had, however, made all his preparations, it was said, for returning to Bucharest on the 31st. The reason why the Russians have not yet ventured to undertake anything important against Kalafat, is said to be the very sufficient one that "an attack on it would be attended with many serious difficulties." Something has been said of an attempt to turn the position of the Turks by taking the route of Nissa; but this could not be done without a violation of the Servian territory. This point is stated to have been touched on by Count Orloff at Vienna, but without success. The Russians now begin to see that the Turkish army is something better than the wild undisciplined mob of fanatics they took them for; that they have something like the valour of a European army; and that Omer Pacha is, at all events, not very much inferior to Prince Gortschakoff. This conviction may explain the precaution which the various corps of the Russian army observe in their movements, and the impatience with which reinforcements indispensable to resuming hostilities are waited for. The difficulty is all the greater because the Ottoman General keeps the Russ ans in a state of incessant alarm in the direction of Oltenitza and Glurgevo; and it is not at all improbable that he may attempt something against Bucharest if the alarm in the direction of Oltenitza and Giurgevo; and it is not at all improbable that he may attempt something against Bucharest if the enemy should weaken that point by moving towards Kalafat. The Ottomans do not seem to repose on the laurels they have already gathered on the Danube.

THE RUSSO GREEK CONSPIRACY.

THE RUSSO GREEK CONSPIRACY.

The latest accounts from Constantinople contain further particulars of the conspiracy in favour of Russia. It seems to have extended its ramifications through Bulgaria, Bosnia, Montenegro, Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia; also to Smyrna, Samos, and other islands of the Archipelago; but the head-quarters were at Bucharest and Athens. At Constantinople, seven persons, mostly ex-employés of the Russian Government, carried on the principal direction of the plot. Amongst them was a person of the name of Kaimacan, formerly director of the Russian Post-office at Pera, who left with Prince Menschikoff, but shortly afterwards returned incognito, and who, it appears, found refuge on board the Austrian war-steamer in the Bosphorus, together with some other Russian conspirators. Baron Oelsner, once aide-de-camp of General Lidders; an officer of the name of Kanakoff; and two Greek papas (priests), who had travelled through all the above named Turkish provinces, carrying the correspondence and directions of the chiefs of the conspiracy. Letters were found on these persons which throw much light upon the ramifications of this plot, and which compromise some of the Legations at Constantinople, especially that of Austria. Three other men have since been arrested—natives of Bosnia, who stood under Austrian protection. After the first interrogatory, the Turkish police went to their homes in order to seize their papers. They, however, found the Austrian guards already there, who had collected them, and were carrying them away, on the pretence of suspecting these men of having been engaged in manufacturing false bank-notes. The Turkish police in vain declaimed at such unnecessary good offices, and could not get back any of the papers that had been taken away from the houses of these men, who stood under the protection of Austria. The commission appointed to investigate the affair very properly insists on examining these papers. These Bosnians are well known to have been in frequent and secret communica

of Austria in the Turco-Russian differences.

The French Minister at Athens has been instructed to communicate a note to the Greek Government relative to the encouragement given at Constantinople to the parties implicated in the conspiracy in favour of Russia, and that the Greek Government has been informed that if measures are not at once taken to prevent such encouragement from being given to the disaffected subjects of the Porte, that Athens and other towns of the kingdom of Greece will be occupied by French garrisons.

THE CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

Letters from Constantinople confirm the telegraphic despatch of last week as to changes in the Turkish Cabinet, but qualify the former report by adding that no political importance is attached to it. The Seraskier, Mehemet Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, has been re-The Seraskier, Mehemet Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, has been removed, and his place supplied by Rizz Pachs, who was a short time ago named Capudan Pacha; whilst Kaiserli Achmet Pacha, the chief officer of the arsenal, had been raised to the vacant capudanship. According to one account, there had been serious differences among the Turkish Ministers as to the mode of conducting the war in Asia, where things seem to have been managed badly. As the ex-Seraskier was very popular, some fears of a disturbance were felt at first, and it was deemed advisable to occupy the streets of Constantinople with a military force. This almost looks as if there had been some truth in the first rumour of Russian influence. Russian influence.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers returned to Constantinople on the 28th, form his excursion to Buyuk Tchekmedie and Kara-Bournou. This little expedition is with reason considered to be connected with the transport of French troops to Turkey; and the object of the French General's visit was undoubtedly to have a look at the country, in case of their arrival. General Baraguay d'Hilliers has visited the country from thirty to forty miles to the east of Constantinople, near the ruins of the celebrated wall of Athanasius. It is now thought that a French force will be placed from sixteen to sighteen miles distant to the east of the capital, behind the formidable natural position which is there, and which was well known and appreciated by the ancients, in order to be which was well known and appreciated by the ancients, in order to be enabled to arrest the progress of a Russian army which should be advancing victoriously on the capital, after having forced the Balkans.

This position has been considered impregnable by all who have

visited it. To the left it leans on the bridge called Buyuk-Tchekmedie (great bridge), 400 yards in length, and constructed across a canal, which proceeds from an inland lake, formed out of the waters of the river Karssou, and which runs into the Sea of Marmora; whilst to the

right it is supposed by Kara Bournou, on the Black Sea.

The Pesto Naplo states, upon the authority of a Belgrade letter of
the 27th ult, that French engineers were marking out a camp for 40,000
Frenchmen at Bejuk Csekmedzs. This place is about six hours distance from Constantinople.

THE RUSSIAN CRUSADE.

THE RUSSIAN CRUSADE.

The idea prevails among the Russian soldiers that they are on their way to the Holy Land, to rescue it from the hands of infidels, in which flattering term are comprised not only the Mussulmans, but the English and French. On the march of one of the early corps into the Principalities, a party of soldiers halted at a house, to beg for a draught of water. After their thirst was satisfied, they asked with great simplicity, but with all apparent sincerity, whether they were far from Jerusalem, for which they were on their march; and that they were told they would reach it in one or two days more. reach it in one or two days more.

COUNT ORLOFF'S RETURN TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The Russian diplomatist had an audience of the Emperor of Austria on the 7th inst., to take leave; and, next morning, he left Vienna for St. Petersburg. The Austrian Correspondence of the same day contains the following diplomatic article on Count Orloff's mission:—

Count Orloff has again left our capital, after a sojourn of ten days. The distinguished reception which this statesman, honoured with the statesman, thou our edwith the statesman, the contract of the first proof has met with from the Imperial Court, set he best proof how highly his Majesty the Emperor values the maintenance of that friendly understanding which so happily subsists between both these Sovereigns. If even, therefore, the Vienna Conference did not find the communication, which Count Orloff was charged to make to the Imperial Cabinet, in reply to the last mediatory propositions made to the Russian Government, so far to correspond with the same as to enable them to forward it for acceptance to the Porte, but was rather of opinion that the final decision of the Russian propositions should be left to the respective Governments; yet, on the other hand, the consultations held with the Russian delegate do not exclude the hope that means will yet be found to bring about a satisfactory solution of the Oriental question. We recognise, therefore, in the mission of Count Orloff not only a proof of the friendly disposition which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia entertains for the Imperial Court, but we also trace in the same a new manifestation of the value which the Emperor Nicholas attaches to the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Like Lord Aberdeen, the Austrian journal still clings to the hope that

Like Lord Aberdeen, the Austrian journal still clings to the hope that "means will yet be found to bring about a satisfactory solution of the Oriental question."

THE INTENTIONS OF PRUSSIA.

The views of the Berlin Cabinet on the question of neutrality are thus expressed by the Wochenblatt:—

The views of the Berlin Cabinet on the question of neutrality are this expressed by the Wochenblatt:—

Prussia had to give her vote on this European question, like the other great Powers. By so doing she relinquished her position of a total neutrality. As Russia has rejected the propositions of the Four Powers, there can be no doubt that Prussia stands on principle in opposition to Russia. If Prussia acted in concert with the other Powers to obtain a pacific solution, she was bound at the same time—considering the diversity that existed between the interests of the Powers—to consult, above all things, the interests of Prussia. Now, what do the interests of Prussia demand? Prussia has the right to co-operate actively when a great European question is cancelled by war. When the question is to defend European interests, to combat the preponderance of one sole Power, Prussia cannot remain a passive, inactive spectator; it is rather fit ing that she should throw the whole weight of her power into the balance on the side of right and of the general interests of nations. To do so, she must have tree action; and if she reserves that action, it does not follow that she wishes to remain inactive, but it results that she will act when her interests demand it. And to be enabled to act it is necessary that she should not be bound by engagements with any party.

THE RUSSIANS AT BRUSSELS.

General Jomini, who has had to leave Paris in consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia, has arrived at Brussels,

and intends to reside there for some time.

It was reported last week that the Princess Lieven had arrived at Brussels, but the announcement was premature. Although about to take her departure for the Belgian capital, she was still in Paris at the

take her departure for the Belgian capital, she was still in Paris at the beginning of this week. The Ami de la Religion says:—

The Princess Lieven gave a grand soirée a few evenings since. She announced to her friends that, although she had not received the slightest intimation either from the Russian Embassy or from the Czar, that party wou d, doubless, be her last. The Russian Princess manifested an intention to retire to Brussels. M. de Rothschild, who was present, replied to har: "Madame, if that is the case, no change will take place in our habits; we will come and see you at Brussels as we do in Paris. We will organise pleasure-trains on the Northern Railway. It will be, besides, a good affair for the Company." This is what may be called French gallantry.

Our accounts from Madrid, to the 9th inst., state that Ministers held frequent councils, at which important resolutions were adopted. The political prisoners were still kept in close confinement, and not allowed to communicate with their families or friends. A letter from Cadiz states that the Minister of Marine had ordered Captain Juan de Dios Ramon Isquierdo to proceed to Mobile, U.S., to purchase an assortment of masts of all sizes for the royal navy.

PORTUGAL.

The National Gazette of Berlin, of the 10th, says:—"We understand that the young King of Portugal will visit, in the spring, several of the Courts of Europe, commencing by London, and then proceeding to Brussels, here, Dresden, and Vienna. His Majesty will return home by Munich, Brussels, and Paris.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship Niagara arrived at Liverpool on Monday night, having salled from Boston on the 1st inst., and from Halifax on the 3rd.

The United States mail steam-ship Ohio had arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with one million of dollars' worth of gold dust. The health of the Isthmus is good. By the news from California we learn that intelligence had reached San Francisco that Walker and his Fillibusteros had been relieved by the reinforcements that had sailed from California to aid him and his band.

Another destructive fire had occurred at New York, on the 30th ult.

Another destructive fire had occurred at New York, on the 30th ult. The scene of the catastrophe was in Pearl-street, and property to the amount of 200,000 dollars destroyed.

amount of 200,000 dollars destroyed.

The Quebec Parliament House, with the buildings attached, were entirely destroyed on the morning of the 1st February. The fire was not discovered until some time after it had broken out, notwithstanding that a sentinel was on duty at the spot. When it was observed it had obtained too great a power to be subdued. Part of the valuable library was saved, but the Historical Society's library and apparatus were almost entirely destroyed.

AUSTRALIA.

almost entirely destroyed.

The steam-ship Great Britain, from Australia, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday, having made the passage in seventy-two days. She sailed from Melbourne on the 4th of December, and has brought 199 passengers of cotton from Sydney. The political news received by her is not of much

A Turkish Enthusiast.—Letters from Constantinople mention the arrival in that city of a youth of from fourteen to sixteen years of age, accompanied by several hundred warriers. This youth, who is a native of a remote country in the interior of Asia Minor, is the offering of a woman fifty years of age, and on that account his mother looked upon him as destined for great things—a feeling which seems to have been shared by her neighbours and all the province. The child was taken to the mosque. On his right arm an Arabic verse has been inscribed, signifying "Thou wilt die a martyr;" whist, on the left, the happy prophecy, "Thou wilt be a great man," is carved in Eastern characters. This youth was from his birth destined for a military career, and generally regarded with feelings of respectful veneration by his fellow-countrymen. He has now grasped a standard, and, surrounded by his friends and followers, is hurrying to the war. His youthful appearance, whilst riding through the streets of Stamboul at the head of his followers, has given rise to the report that a heroine à la Jeanna d'Arc had started up for the cases of the Crescent. A warrior woman has, however, appeared in Anatolia, surrammed Karak-Káš (or the Black Girl), and she is the leader of some thousand horsemen.

The Peace Deputation to the Czar.—Letters from St. A TURKISH ENTHUSIAST.—Letters from Constantinople men-

THE PEACE DEPUTATION TO THE CZAR.-Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the three gentlemen forming a deputation from the Quakers of England, had reached that city, had obtained an interview with Count Nesselrode, and were to be admitted to an interview with the Czar the following day. They had had no communication with the British Embassy on their arrival in the Russian metropolis.



DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, M. KISSELEFF, FROM PARIS.

DEPARTURE OF BARON BRUNNOW FROM LONDON.

WE last week illustrated the departure of his Excellency from Chesham House, on Wednesday, the 8th instant. We now engrave the Farewell Scene in the hall of the mausion, where Baron Brunnow and the Baroness, and their daughter, took leave of their household, left for the South-Eastern Railway; and in the evening arrived at the Ship Hotel, Dover. On Thursday Baron Brunnow, with the other members of the London Embassy, arrived at Brussels, where it was understood that he would await the arrival of instructions from Count Nesselrode. Later accounts, however, state that he has gone to Darmstadt, and that he is likely to remain there for some time.

In our Journal of last week we detailed the circumstances of the departure of the Russian Minister from Paris. Our Artist has represented the scene at his Excellency's Hotel, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, which he left on Monday week, for the Northern Railway, enroute for Brussels. The Moniteur announced the departure in the following brief terms:—
"The Minister of Russia left Paris on Monday. M. de Kisselest was accompanied by all the personnel of the Legation. There now only remains at Paris the Consul-General Ebeling, charged with civil and commercial affairs. mercial affairs.

DEPARTURE OF M. DE KISSELEFF FROM PARIS.

In our Journal of last week we detailed the circumstances of the departure of the Russian Minister from Paris. Our Artist has represented the scene at his Excellency's Hotel, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, which he left on Monday week, for the Northern Railway, enroute for Brussia. The Moniteur announced the departure in the following brief terms:—
"The Minister of Russia left Paris on Monday. M. de Kisseleff was accompanied by all the personnel of the Legation. There now only remains at Paris the Consul-General Ebeling, charged with civil and commercial affairs.

The following, which has appeared in the Débats, will be read with interest:—
It is stated that, before leaving Paris, M. de Kisseleff drew up a circular August, 1829—a few days before the formation of the Polignac Ministry



THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, BARON BRUNNOW, LEAVING CHESHAM HOUSE.

He had been sent here as Secretary of the Russian Embassy, of whic Count Pozzo di Borgo was then the head. But that was not his commencement, for he had already served in Persia and elsewhere. Nearly twenty-five years have since elapsed, during which time have taken place the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. M. de Kisseleff witnessed these, and beheld the consequences of them successively develop themselves before him. In 1837 Court Pozzo di Borgo, who had ceased to be Ambassador at Paris, having been sent in a similar capacity to London, asked for M. de Kisseleff as his first secretary, which was accorded him. This latter returned to Paris in 1840, with the title of Counsellor of Embassy; and soon after, Count Pablen, the Ambassador, being re-called to St. Petersburg, M. de Kisseleff was placed at the head of the mission as Chargé d'Affaires, which post he still held when the revolution of February broke out. In 1849 or 1850 he was raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and in 1852 received the title of Envoy Extraordinary. M. de Kisseleff had, consequently, passed among us half of his life, and it may be affirmed that it is in France that he has gone through the various degrees of his career. We shall be contradicted by no one when we affirm that he loves France and the French by taste and by gratitude, and that he saw with real sorrow the difference which arose between the two Governments relative to the Eastern question. He did not at first foresee all its consequences, and he long hoped that European diplomacy would succeed in overcoming all difficulties. We believe that his personal efforts have not been wanting for that object. If the storms which obscure the political horizon clear away, the numerous friends of M. de Kisseleff at Paris, after having accompanied him with their regrets, will be all happy to see him again.

Since his arrival at Brussels, it is said, that he has held long conferences every day with Count Creptowitsch, the Russian Ambassador at that Court, and the latter personage has had frequent interviews with the King of the Belgians. Other accounts state that M. de Kisseleff has been confined to his hotel by indisposition ever since he arrived at Brussels, but that is said to have been published merely to allay suspicion as to his movements.

Another on dit regarding M. de Kisseleff is given in the Cologne Gazette, which states that the Prussian Government has granted him permission to send certain large trunks by the Berlin Railway, without their being opened—a favour granted to few persons. These trunks, it is alleged, contain many important diplomatic secrets, and are not deemed sufficiently safe in Belgium.

ALEXANDRIA.-THE "HIMALAYA" STEAM-SHIP.

(From a Correspondent.)

(From a Correspondent.)

After the bustle and excitement attendant upon the outfit and despatch of the Egyptian troops and naval force, who have lately shown that renown is a characteristic of the modern Egyptians as well as those of ancient days, we have here settled down again into our wonted routine of business life. Public works are again progressing rapidly; foremost among these we may mention the railway—forty miles of which are expected to be open for the conveyance of the mails and passengers by the Indian route in March. Mr. Stephenson has recently arrived here in his yacht Titania, and is at present at Cairo.

It is not the intention of the Egyptian Viceroy to send more troops to Constantinople at present, above 30,000 soldiers have already joined the Sultan's army from this country. For the last eight or aine days we have had a succession of gales, with heavy squalls of rain and very cutting wind. The Prussian frigate Geffeon, 42 guns, Commander Schroeder; a corvette, and the 12-gun steamer Dantzic, are at present in port here. The monster ship Himalaya came in here on the 2nd, after the quickest passage on record from Malta. The Governor of Alexandria, Ibrahim Elfi Bey, and Heireddien Pacha, Minister of Commerce, several of the European Consuls, and principal merchants and bankers of Alexandria, visited the Himalaya; she left in the evening for Malta, with 120 passengers and the Indian and Australian mails, which arrived at Suez on the 31st ult.

The Himalaya, Off Malta, Feb. 7, 1854.

THE Himalaya, OFF MALTA, Feb. 7, 1854.

THE Himalaya, OFF MALTA, Feb. 7, 1854.

THE success of this gigantic vessel is now established. Combining great and unrivalled speed, with splendid accommodation for passengers, and ample stowage for the largest freight, she resembles more a floating city than a ship. On her outward passage, she performed the run from Gibraltar to Malta, a distance of over 1000 miles, in 74½ hours—the quickest run on record; while from Malta to Alexandria, a distance of \$30 miles, she accomplished in 61½ hours, beating the quickest run before made by 7½ hours. During the outward voyage she made 9 knots against a strong gale of wind and heavy head sea. Her best run in 24 hours was 350 miles, with plain sail set, her speed being for some hours 16 knots, or over 18½ English miles.

Returning from Alexandria, she reached Malta in 68 hours, with a continuance of head winds and sea; making 10 knots against a very head sea and strong breeze, and 13½ knots with light head winds and sea.

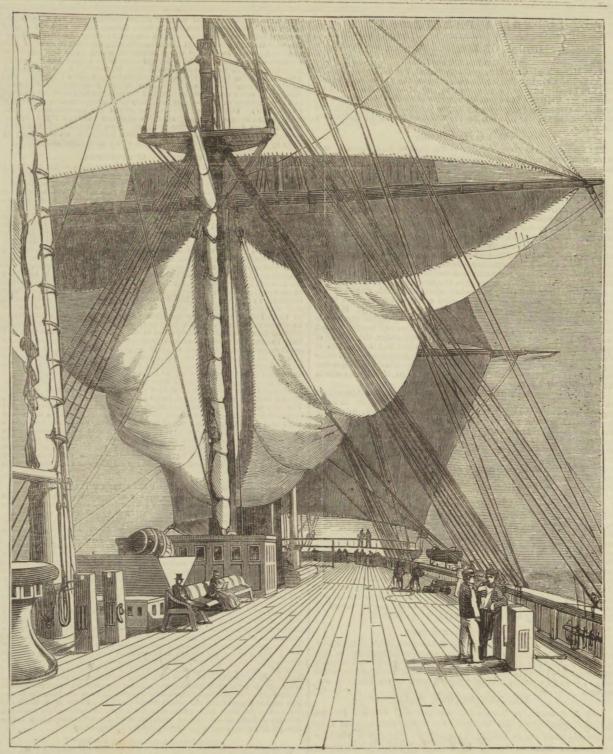
and sea.

Her measurements within and without, her palatial saloon and sleeping-cabins, her promenade deck, in short, her multitudinous appliances, the power and speed of her engines, all have been told; and I shall only add that there seems now to be no question as to the superiority of the screw, in vessels of large tonnage, over the paddles, as regards speed, economy of space, and fuel.

(This fine vessel is stated to be engaged for the embarkation of troops en route for the seat of war in the East.)

IRON HOUSE BUILDING.

In our Journal for April 30, 1853, we engraved one of the most remarkable constructions which had, to that date, issued from Hemming's Manufactory of Iron Houses, Clift-house Works, Bristol. In the acompanying Sketch, we obtain a general view of this large establishment, taken at the time the subject of our previous Illustration—an



VIEW OF "THE HIMALAYA" STEAM-SHIP, FROM THE QUARTER-DECK.

ron-built Church for Melbourne-occupied a prominent position in the

with the growth of the establishment great improvements have been made in the structures themselves. There is greater boldness of style in the buildings, which gives room for some admirable arrangements for ventilation. Foremost in the picture is a villa with reoms twelve feet high, Venetian blinds between the tops of the windows and the ceiling, and hanging window over the door in entrance-hall.

Next is a lofty, two storied hotel, to make up thirty beds. We understand that a repetition of this structure was ordered for a Welsh town. A store, 27 by 25 feet, and 12 feet high, fitted up with shelves and mahogany counter, might deceive a practised eye upon entering: the ceiling, with its moulding running round it, looks so like veritable plaster and white lime. The whole is without a nail, and might be packed up in a few hours.

Packed up in a few hours.

Another of the structures now in progress is a Female Emigrants'
Home, intended by the benevolent proprietor as a gift to the colony. It

comprises a large common room; four bed-rooms, with twelve comfortable berths in each; detached lavatories and water-closets on one side; on the other, cooking and store-houses, with a separate dwelling for the superintendent—the whole with the best arragements for ventilation.

A church, ready for shipment, and of much greater capacity than its

A church, ready for shipment, and of much greater capacity than its predecessor, towers above the surrounding erections.

It is difficult to describe the impression produced by the busy scene at Clift-house: a town rising and falling in a week; but the debris, instead of unsightly heaps of rubbish, are trim packages lying about in all directions, waiting only to be shipped.

We admired much an imposing range of stores, built for a London merchant, two stories in height, with balconies and verandals, 100 feet in length by 37 in depth. Such a construction removes everything of a "makeshift" character from these buildings, and justly entitles them to take place with those others whose foundations are laid upon parchments and stamps.



CLIFT-HOUSE IRON BUILDING WORKS, NEAR BRISTOL

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE substituted the following for the notice he had alread given for the discussion on the following evening. That an humble address e presented to her Most Gracious Majesty, praying her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that further information respecting our relations with the Court of St. Petersburg, and also respecting the war between Turkey and Russia, may be laid before

THE BALTIC POWERS.

The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to the Earl of Ellenberough, said there would be no objection to produce the papers relative to the neutrality of the Baltic Powers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET .- COUNT ORLOFF'S MISSION.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—COUNT ORLOFF'S MISSION.

Mr. LAYARD regretted to find from the Blue Book on the Eastern question, and from more recent intelligence, that some disagreement had taken place between our Ambassador at Constantinople and Admiral Dundas. It was stated the other evening, by the member for Roscommon, that her Majesty's Ambassador had ordered the fleet into the Black Sea—that Admiral Dundas had returned to Constantinople—and that on his way he met a steamer bearing despatches to him from the Ambassador, requesting him to remain there; but he declined complying with the instructions, and came into the Bosphorus. In explanation, Lord J. Russell stated that the conduct of the Admiral. although the Ambassador had asked for an explanation of it, would be found to deserve the approbation of the Government and the country. He (Mr. Layard) conceived that this answer conveyed a very severe censure on her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople. He therefore begged to ask the noble Lord whether the fleet had been placed under the orders of her Majesty's Ambassador, or whether the Admiral had instructions of a different nature, opposed to those given to the Ambassador? Touching Count Orloff's mission, also, he wished to know whether the Government had any official information of its purpose; and, if not, who was in fault for the omission? fault for the omission?

fault for the omission?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the first query, that both the Abassadors and the Admirals had done their duty: the former politically, in sending the fleets into the Black Sea; the latter professionally, by returning when they found the harbour of Sinope unsafe, and the weather tempestuous. No reflection upon Lord Stratford de Redoliffe was meant by Government. Respecting the mission of Count Orloff, that Envoy had only terminated his negotiations (which had entirely failed) on the 8th, and England had no direct concern in the business. Some despatches relating to the subject had arrived that afternoon; and, when properly selected and prepared, would be laid, at the discretion of the Government, before the House.

RATIONS OF THE TROOPS.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, in reply to a question from Lord W. Graham, explained the regulations now in force regarding the stoppages and provisioning of the troops. The sum formerly paid by each soldier for his rations used to vary with the price of provisions, 6d. being the maximum; and, during the war, that amount was always reached. Of late years the cost had diminished; and, although prices were again enhanced, it had been determined to make the stoppage a fixed sum of 4½d., accompanied with much improvement of quality, especially in the bread supplied, and subject to periodical revisions; so that in no case could the Government profit at the expense of the soldier. During the present year it was estimated that the extra ex one to the country caused by this boon to the army would be from £12 \().000 \cdot £130,000.

THE LIVERPOOL FREEMEN.

Mr. Bright presented a petition from 3699 householders of Liverpool, praying for an investigation into recent election proceedings in that borough, where votes were sold at from £2 to £60 a piece, and contestad cost £40,000 a side; and urging the disfranchisement of the whole body of freemen electors, as being generally open to the charge of cor THE NEW REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in introducing the proposed measure for the Reform of Parliament, said he should not follow the custom of some honourable members in seeking to magnify the character of the mea-sure he was about to submit. Its nature had, perhaps, been unduly exaggerated; for the name of a Reform Bill took men back to the days when the House deliberated amid the fires of Nottingham and Bristol. It was in a very different temperament that they might now proceed to improve and complete the former measure. Briefly alluding to the assertion that impending war rendered the measure inopportune, he cited precedents set by Pitt, Fox, and Grey, in which proposals for parliamentary reform were introduced at far more critical periods, and

added, that the prospect of war with Russia did not, under present circumstances, so alarm his apprehensions as to induce him to believe that projects of internal reform and improvement should be therefore abandoned, or could not be considered with calmness and security

Much, Sir, as I abhor war (said the noble Lord), much as I deplore the evils of war, I confess I do not look on a war with Russsia with anything like that apprehension which some gentlemen do (Cheers). I cannot conceive that we should not be able to proceed with the means necessary for carrying on that war with vigour—and, if carried on at all, it ought to be carried on with vigour (Loud cheers)—and at the same time have full opportunity for deliberation in our domestic matters which appear to us most to require attention (Hear, hear). Sir, I cannot but think that this apprehension of our being unable to attend to the consideration of questions of this character from the approach of war, if war should be unhappily declared to be inevitable, and, at the same time, to increase our armaments with a view to oppose the forces of Russia, appears to be one of those thoughts which are declared to consist of only one part wisdom and three parts cowardice (Laughter). I am not one of those who share in that apprehension.

He then recapitulated the chief changes in the system of representa-tion affected by the act of 1832, and after pronouncing a short eulogy on the practical measures which has been passed by the Reformed Par-liament, addressed himself to the immediate object of his present motion. This he characterised as an attempt to secure the more full representation of the people at large. For this purpose he intended to deal with three primary points on which the first Reform Act appeared to be deficient or erroneous.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF SMALL BOROUGHS.

First came the principle of the disfranchisement of small boroughs, which he now preposed to extend. Not, however, on the ground which some Reformers take, that there ought to be an equal number of electors in every place returning members to Parliament.

My belief (said the noble Lord) is that, although you might get a full you would hardly get a fair representation of the people without some variety of the conditions of our system of representation. If anybody will look at the history of the last few years, he will see that, during the contentions which existed on the subject of Free-trade—if he take up an account of a meeting in some agricultural county, he will find that great applause was given to those who pointed out the selfishness and cupidity of manufacturers, and attributed their efforts to those feelings. On the other hand, at meetings held in great manufacturing towns, the landed aristocracy were held up to odium, and their monopoly of power was denounced as the greatest of evils. But there remained a great number of people who neither listened to nor believed in either of these representations. A great portion of the people—consisting

LLUSTRAT LONDONN

mopoly of powerwas denounced as the greatest of evils. But there remained a great number of people who neither listened to nor believed in either of these representations. A great portion of the people—consisting of many of the most moderate and calm men in the country—justly thought that the landed aristocracy were useful to the country—that they contributed an important element to the free and settled institutions of the state; and they thought, on the other hand, that the country derived the greatest benefits from the industry and spirit of the manufacturing eless. If nothing but large cities and counties were represented, you would wan that mediating element—that infusion of moderation—which is derived from those who are not sent by either of those classes. I think, likewise, it would be impossible—I do not say whether it would be desirable or not—but that it would be impossible in the present social state of this country, with our laws of principle miture in the great properties that exist, to prevent the influence of great proprietors in counties and boroughs. At the time of the Reform Bill I said there was a certain small number of boroughs which woold still have a sufficient number of electors to enable them to make an independent election of members to serve them in Parliament. I find the number of electors which I then stated I thought all boroughs should have at the least, to enable them to send members to this House, was 300. I find, however, there are several boroughs whose constituencies fall below that number. I find, likewise, that there are boroughs which, although

they have more than the number of 800 electors, are yet of a population which is not considerable—in fact, falling below 5000. I should propose, therefore, to deal with the boroughs which are not so small, I find there is a certain number of other boroughs which are not so small, I find there is a certain number of other boroughs which have less than 500 electors, and others which have a population of less than 10,000, though more than 500 electors, which return two members. I propose to deal with those boroughs by taking away one of their members (Cheers). The number of boroughs—taking the double return of electors and population, which come under 300 electors, and the others which have 300 electors and a population of 5000—are 19, and they send 29 members to this House (Hear, hear). The number of boroughs which will come into the next table, which have either less than 500 electors or less than 10,000 population, are no fewer in number than 33. Now, therefore, if the former boroughs were entirely disfranchised, there would be no less than 62 seats by which the number of this House would be diminished.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

The next defect in the Reform Bill, which I have to mention is, that I think it has tended too much to divide the constituencies into opposite canps, so far as they are connected with land or with trade (Hear, hear)—I think we have seen what was not the case before; we have seen county members generally exclusively of one party, and members of great manufacturing cities exclusively, likewise, of another party. Perhaps, before I proceed to state the mode in which I propose that the sixty-two seats should be filled up, I should state that I think very great advantage would be derived from a change which has been proposed in writings and in pamphlets—I mean the representation of minorities. Of the numbers who have voted at some of the elections for counties, and for some of the great cities, I find that there are two, three, and four thousand who have voted for the unsuccessful candidates; while, perhaps, not more than one hundred, or one hundred and fifty more are to be found on the side of the successful candidates. It appears to us that many advantages would attend the enabling of the minority to have a part in these returns. In the first place, there is apt to be a feeling of great irritation and soreness when a very considerable number of the electors, such as those I have stated, are completely shut out of the representation. In one city or in one county it may be the Liberal party, in great towns it may be the Conservative party; but if they form a very large party, I have been toid, though I have no practical experience of it, that a very great degree of anger is felt at their perpetual exclusion. In the next place, I think that the more you have your representation confined to large populations, the more ought you to take care that there should be some kind of balance preserved, and that large places sending members to this House should send those who represent the interests of the community at large; but when there is a very large body excluded, it cannot be said that the c

REDISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATION.

I have stated more than once, in answer to honourable gentlemen who complained that there were places of 6000 or 7000 inhabitants which returned as many members as places having 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants, that if we were to reform our representation according to the numbers of the people, the towns of 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants must yield their claim to great counties which had 200,000, or even 400,000 inhabitants. I remember the right honourable Member for Bucks maintaining that argument with great ability, in answer to the proposition which was made in this Hou-e during the time he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It apapears to me that that argument is founded in fairness and in Justice (Hear, hear). We should propose, therefore, to take population generally as the rule, but to be applied in the manner in which I have already stated. We take, in the first place, the West Riding of the county of York, which has nearly 800,000 inhabitants, besides the inhabitants of the towns which are represented; and we take also the county of Lancashire, which has, I think, in its southern division about 500,000 inhabitants. We propose to divide these two divisions of the counties, but to each of the divisions we propose to give three members. Proceeding with the counties and towns, we propose to give an additional member to each county or each town which has more than 100,000 inhabitants (Hear, hear). But treen we propose that in giving their votes in these cases where members are to be returned, the electors should vote as they do at present, only for two candidates out of the three, and that when the minority exceeds two-fifths of the whole number of electors, the persons forming that minority should be enabled to have one of the three representatives which were given. The consequence of this alteration would be to give to the West Riding of the county of York four additional members, and lour to the southern division of Lanzashire. There would then be, I think, thirty-eight members for the other counties, making fo

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR TOWNS.

With respect to towns having more than 100,000 inhabitants, there are nine which come within this category, without including those which are in tropolitan boroughs, for we have considered the metropolitan boroughs as forming parts of one great city, and not as separate cities and rowns (Hear, hear). There would be, as I said, eight towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants to which one additional member would be given; and to Salford, containing upwards of 80,000 inhabitants, one member would also be given; being an addition of nine for towns which now return members. We propose also that one member be given to three towns which have more than 20,000 inhabitants, and which are not at present represented; they are Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley (Cries of "Oh, oh!" from the Opposition benches). Each of these towns contains about 20,000 inhabitants. We then propose to give effect to that proposition which has often been asked in this House—that Kensington and Chelsea should be made into a distinct borough, to which two members should be allotted (Hear, hear).

MEMBERS TO THE INNS OF COURT AND UNIVERSITIES.

Members to the inns of court and universities.

There is another kind of representation which has been often spoken of, and to which we propose at least to give some parts of the seats which will be at our disposal. The first which I shall mention of this kind are the Inns of Court (Laughter, and expressions of dissent from both sides of the House). I know that some honourable gentlemen think that already there are a sufficient number of lawyers in the House (renewed laughter); but my persuasion is, that there would be a great benefit, when we put the representation in the position in which we propose to olaze it, that we should have two of the most eminent lawyers in the country returned to this house; and I believe that, while of course, lawyers will have as good a chance, it not better, than other candidates, the lawyers connected with the inns of court would take pride in choosing two of the most eminent men in their profession to represent them in Parliament (Hear, hear). I cannot but think, and I trust the House will concur with me, that it is of great importance to have some of the most eminent lawyers in the country possessing seats in this House, and able to prevent, by their advice, honourable members from being misled by the legal doctrines emanating from those honourable members who may not have had so much experience or attained to so much eminence in the profession as themselves. We propose, also, to give one member to the University of London (Hear, hear). I consider, as the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are so much connected with the church, that it is but fair that a University open to the whole country should have the power also of sending members to the House (Hear, hear).

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

I will now advert to what I believe to be a defect in the Reform Act, and one which still remains to be corrected. With respect to the franchise given, a great deal of alteration was made, and a large amount of information was obtained, even after the bill was brought into the House, before the Government of that day could finally make up its mind on the subject. It was first proposed that there should be a £10 rating. It was thought at one time that a far higher rating ought to be adopted, but ultimately it was reduced to £10 value. Now, I think that, taking that plan of the franchise, and abolishing, as we did, all those intricate franchises which then existed, we too much confined ourselves to one species of franchise, and did not make the franchise sufficiently various or sufficiently comprehensive. We propose, on the present occasion, that there should be several franchises, which should be common to counties and towns—that a person having any of these qualifications should vote in the place in which he resides, and should exercise his vote there, whether he be resident in a county or borough returning a member to Parliament. The first of these qualifications which we propose is £100 a year of salary derived from any employment, whether public or private (Hear, hear). The amount of salary stated must, however, be received half-yearly or quarterly, in order that this franchise may not include those persons who are paid by weekly wages. I consider that this franchise will bring in a very large body of able and deserving men whe are not householders under the existing system. The next franchise which we propose is one of £10 a year derived from dividends from property either in the Funds or in Bank stock, or in East India Company's stock (Hear). The third is somewhat similar, though rather higher than that which I proposed two years since—viz., a 40s. payment either of income-tax or assessed taxes within the year. Those who now pay the income-tax or for the qualification ceasing,

gence. We also propose that any person having a deposit of £50 in the savings-bank (Cheers), and having had that deposit for not less than three years, shall be entitled to vote (Renewed cheers).

Savings-bank (Cheers), and having had that deposit for not less than three years, shall be entitled to vote (Renewed cheers).

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

With respect to coun'ies, it may be recollected that, at the time of the introduction of the Reform Bill, the Government did not propose to depart in principle from the general provision of our constitution—that while occupation gave the right of voting in counties. The "forty-shilling free-holders" were added to by copyholders and others who had, in fact, smaller properties; but, with the exception of leasholders holding for twenty-one years, it was not at first proposed to vary the nature of the right of voting for counties. But in the course of the progress of the Reform Bill through Parliament, amendments were proposed and carried, by which all fifty-pound copyholders obtained the right of voting in counties. I am far from making any objection to that class of fifty pound copyholders; but it will be seen that it entirely changed the character and nature of the county franchise as it had previously existed, and it certainly tended to diminish the power of that class which I have always considered as the best and most independent in this country—the forty-shilling freeholders. When that principle was departed from, great opposition was manifested, and many reasons were assigned why the "occupation franchise" should not be extended further. I believe that such an extension would not add considerably to the numbers of electors in towns sending members to Parliament. At the same time, I think it would be a very great advantage if those who live in towns which have not the right of sending members to Parliament should yet have in the country elections. We propose, therefore, to adopt the principle embodied in that motion which has more than once been made in this House, that the £10 occupier should have the right of voting at county elections (Cheers from the Ministerial side). But this county right of voting, with the exception of houses being or no value, shall co

THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE

THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE.

Now I come to the question of the franchise for the boroughs. It certainly appears to me that in taking a £10 franchise so absolutely as we did in 1831, we did not make a sufficient provision for the admission of the working classes into the right of voting (Hear, hear). It was not intended, as has been supposed, that the middle classes should be exclusively the electors in cities and boroughs; but still it was supposed—as has actually taken place—that the middle classes would have a greater portion of the power in their hands, and that in effect they would have a great influence upon the future conduct of the Pariaments of the country. I do not shrink from saying that I think the extension of the franchise, as I proposed it two years since, to £5 householders, was not too large in its extent. But at the same time I must own that that proposition has been productive of great objections, and that it was generally considered as carrying the franchise too low, and that it would not obtain that intelligence and independence which it was desirable to secure. We propose to take all householders above £6, on the condition that they possess the municipal form of resucence—that is, a term of about two years and a balf before they are entitled to be placed on the register, and about two years and ten months before they can exercise the right of voting. By this plan you would obtain such an extension of the franchise as would include a large number of working men, and which would not preclude those who are most remarkable for the steadness of their conduct, or for the skill and ability with which they carry on their trade, and who are, in consequence, enabled to live in houses of a better character than those which are occupied by the great mass of their fellow-workmen (Expressions of dissent).

ABOLITION OF THE RATE-PAYING CLAUSES.

ABOLITION OF THE RATE-PAYING CLAUSES.

There is one change, however, which we propose to make, both with respect to this new franchise and the existing £10 franchise in towns. According to the old doctrine of representation, persons paying "soot and lot," were persons who had the right of voting. That payment of "scot and lot," extending even to the lowest class of householders, was accompanied with this provision, that the payment of "scot and lot," according to ancient definition, which came to be the payment of a poor-rate in modern time, was always insisted upon before the voter could go to the poll. This provision was retained in the Reform Bilt, for the purpose of ascertaining the solvency and sufficiency of the new class of voters which were then created. But considering that in the case of the occupation franchise in counties, the person who exercises the right must be the bona fide occupier of a house of £10 a year in rated value, and that in towns he must occupy a house of the rate and value of not less than £6 a year, and must also reside in such house a considerable time before he can be entitled to vote, it appears to us that you have in this way a sufficient test of solvency, and that it is no longer necessary to keep in force those checks of the payments of rates and taxes which have been hitherto considered necessary to impose before the party was permitted to exercise the franchise (Loud cheers).

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

Another change we propose is, with regard to the register of electors. We propose that, in future, the register of electors, as revised by the barrister, shall be final as to the voter's right; and that no question shall be allowed to be raised upon it (Cheers). I should, perhaps, explain somewhat more clearly than I have done, that the ten-pound franchise that now exists—which is a franchise, as the House is aware, of £10 rated value—we preserve exactly as it is, but with these two changes—that, with regard to buildings, which are not dwelling-houses, they must be of the rated value of £5 a year, and with this other enange that the payment of rates and taxes shall be no longer considered necessary. It will, therefore, be one franchise, which, in effect, will be the present franchise with the relaxation 1 have mentioned; and we propose to add to this the other franchise I have mentioned as to the £6 occupation. Thus, a person having resided in a £10 house for a year would come in as he does at present, and be placed upon the register by the overseer; and in the other case, the franchise will depend upon the occupation of a house of £6 a year rated value, and residence for two years and a half (Hear, hear).

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF FREEMEN.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF FREEMEN.

There is likewise another change, or very considerable importance, which we have to propose. Amongst the numerous complaints of bribery and corruption which have come up from certain boroughs in the kingdom, it has, over and over again, been represented that one class of the voters, viz., the freemen, were corrupt (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). We inserted in the last Reform Bill a clause in reference to that class of voters, and I shall now propose to insert a similar one in the present bill, viz., that, after the expiration of existing interests, freemen shall cease to have the right of voting; and that, in future, no person who shall take up his freedom, by birth, service, or otherwise, shall thereby acquire that right (Loud cheers).

VACATION OF SEATS BY MEMBERS ACCEPTING OFFICE.

Cloud cheers).

There is also another change, not necessarily connected with this bill, but connected with our scheme of representation, and bearing upon the alterations we propose to make in it. I mean the provision of the Act of Anne, which obliges every member of the House of Commons who accepts any office under the Crown, to vacate his seat and go to a fresh election. So long as the House of Commons was unreformed, and so long as there were always a number of convenient boroughs, called Treasury boroughs, connected with the Ministry, and to a certain extent, in their hands, no inconvenience was felt from this arrangement. Mr. Canning, when he was appointed Secretary of Stare, and was compelled to vacate his seat for Liverpool, being unable to secure his re-election for that place, took refuge in one of these boroughs—the borough of Harwich (Hear, hear, and a laugh). In that way there was diways some borough or other to be found for any person who was appointed to the Ministry, and who thereby endangered his return for the constituency he previously represented. But, with the introduction of the system of popular representation, everywhere there arose difficulties, when members were appointed to Government offices, which are hardly, I think, compensated by the advantage of their new election—because the theory being that a member ought to go before his constituents on his being appointed a servant of the Crown, in order that they may decide whether or not they will be represented by a member who is a servant of the Crown, or whether they require a member who is wholly independent of the Government, in point of fact that question hardly ever arises. But the question which does arise is, what are the particular politics of the moment, what are the particular questions which will be most embarrassing to a man vacating his seat, and seeking to obtain an immediate return; and the consequence is that often the Crown is embarrassed in its choice, and is compelled to take a

person who is known to be in a position to secure his re-election though he may not be so well suited to the vacant office, instead of one who may be better qualified, but whose re-election is not so certain. That is an inconvenience for which there is, at present, no equivalent benefit (Hear hear). If the responsible Ministers of the Crown are to appear in this House, and be answerable for their conduct, they ought to be enabled to advise the Crown to give any office that may be vacant to such member who in their judgment, is most fitted to perform its duties (Hear). It is obvious that many questions may arise in reference to the conduct of a member quite as important as that of taking office, but upon which he is not required to ask the consent of his constituents. For instance, he may totally change his course of politics (loud cheers, and laughter); and though he may, if he thinks it advisable to do so, go before his constituents, whether he does so or not is entirely a matter for his own breast. Therefore, I say that this check is not wisely imposed, nor is it productive of any public advantage. We propose, therefore, to repeal that provision altogether, and, as in the reign of William III., to allow of the acceptance of office under the Crown without vacating the seat in Parliament (Hear).

The noble Lord then read the list of boroughs which the bill would wholly or in part disfranchise, and the counties or divisions of counties which would have additional representation.

My belief (said his Lordship, in conclusion) is that it tends to correct nequalities which sooner or later you must correct, and that, in adding to the number of persons you are to send members to this House, you give a greater basis to the representation, you thereby contribute to the strength and security of your institutions, and give the people greater confidence in them (Hear, hear). With these words, sir, I will not do more at present than move for leave to bring in the bills.

Mr. H. T. LIDDELL had heard nothing from the noble Lord to justify the bringing forward at such a moment a measure certain to disturb the peace of society, and, if successful, to lead to a dissolution of Parliament at a most critical period, probably in the summer or autumn of the

Mr. E. ELLICE and Mr. GEACH severally defended the freemen of Coventry from the charges of bribery or corruption.

Colonel Sisthorp hoped the freemen of Lincoln would look at this bill with the same contempt as he did. He only wished the occupants of the Treasury bench were half as honest as the freemen of Lincoln. Sir B. Hall thought that the metropolis was not fairly treated in the new apportionment of members.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORS objected to the proposal for giving representation to the minority, and suggested its being tried in the House, by letting the minority carry one measure for every three of the majority. He also objected to the repeal of the statute of Anne.

Mr. Hume was pleased with much of the bill, but feared it would do nothing towards enf anchising the higher class of artisans.

Mr. Drummond said that the old Reform Act had been a revolutionary measure, and was received by friends and foes as such. He did not

Mr. Drummond said that the old Reform Act had been a revolutionary measure, and was received by friends and foes as such. He did not blame Lord J. Russell for carrying out his former policy, but he was at a loss to reconcile this measure with language used by Lord Aberdeen. The course taken by Lord J. Russell was to separate property from power. The bill was incense to the party Lord John had idolized for twenty-one years—the party who had honestly declared their intention to establish democracy.

Mr. J. Ball thought that, considering the numbers and intelligence of the w rking classes, they were entitled to the franchise, and might, if refused it, take it by dangerous means.

Various questions having been asked by members, Lord J. Russell briefly replied:—The number of members for Ireland would be the same as at present, the number for Scotland increased by three only. He thought enough had been done for the metropolitan members, who had the advantage of being near their constituents. He vindicated the mode in which it was proposed to deal with freemen by the general opinion in which they were held. He hoped that when the House had the bill before them, it would be dealt with impartially. It had been framed in no party spirit. He totally denied the truth of Mr. Drummond's imputations, and asserted that the effect of the Reform Act had been to attach the people more firmly to our institutions. He considered that the proposed bill was at once Liberal and Conservative.

Mr. T. Duncombe said that the measure must be judged as a whole, and he believed it would be an excellent bill, but the Government must convince the country that they were in earnest, and not listen to evil counsels for postponement.

counsels for postponement.

Leave was then given to bring in the Reform Bill, and that for repealing the statute of Anne.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Marquis of Clankicarde, in moving for further information resecting "the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Court of St. Petersburg and the war, which seems imminent," said, his quarrel with her Majesty's Government was, not that they had not earlier engaged in war, but that they had adopted measures which necessarily involved hostilities; and that, being now engaged in hostilities; and upon the brink of a great war, he did not see signs of the vigour necessary to bring it to a speedy close. The great error which he attributed to them, in the first instance, was, that when they had a full report of the preparations of the Russian Government, and of the indications of the nature of Prince Menschikoff's mission, they did not come to a common understanding with the French Government. He attributed the andacity of Prince Menschikoff's demands at Constantinople to the hesitating attitude assumed by England at that period; and thus Lord Stratford de Redeliffe was placed in a most embarrassing position; for he had to keep up the courage of the Turks on one hand, whilst unable to promise them any assistance upon the other. The moment Prince Menschikoff retired from Constantinople, the time had arrived for coming to a common understanding with France respecting the occupation of the Principalities. With regard to the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea, it was not a correct definition of our position to say, as our Ambassador at St. Petersburg had stated, that it entered with no hostile intentions, it was a quitble to say that, because we would not allow Turkey to attack the ships or territory of Russia, we had no hostile intentions towards Russia; especially as we had previously declared that the evacuation of the Principalities was a sine qua non of peace. The truth was, we were waging war to resist Russian aggression. Acknowledging the honour and good faith with which the French Government had acted towards us, he was a windilling to embark in such a war without knowing to what li

The Earl of CLARENDON said the object of the no'le Marquis ppeared to be to disparage the Government, and to create disunion at a moment when unanimity was absolutely necessary. A question had been asked, whether we were at peace or war? This was a most important inquiry, to which it might be difficult to give a distinct answer. We were not at war, because war was not declared, nor were we strictly at peace with Russia. We were in that intermediate state when the desire of peace was just as sincere as ever, but when the hopes of the Government were gradually dwindling away and they were drifting towards war. As his noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) had said the other night, so long as war was not declared the maintenance of peace was not impossible. Negotiations might be considered to be at an end, and as a state of war might ensue, he was sure he should not be expected to describe exactly might ensue, he was sure he should not be expected to describe exactly the steps which her Majesty's Government might think it necessary to take in such a state of things. It would be sufficient to say that preparations were being made with vigour and rapidity. He then went over all the facts of the case, from the first appearance of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople to the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea, and justified the proposedings of the Government steady step against the alleat Constantinople to the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea, and Justified the proceedings of the Government at each step, against the allegations of the noble Marquis. He was gratified at being able to state that we had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Austria and Prussia, both of which Powers had met the proposals of Russia in a manner becoming their honour and independence. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the people of this country would appreciate, now that they had the means of arriving at all the facts, the efforts which the Government had made to preserve pesce, and, doing so, he was satisfied they would cheerfully bear whatever sacrifices might be necessary to bring the coatest to a speedy and honourable issue.

The Earl of Ellesmere expressed a hope that, as we were about to

make a great naval effort, the Admirals in command might not find themselves fettered too much by diplomatic authority.

The Earl of Malmesbury repeated the opinions he had formerly expressed, that Russia had in the first instance been deceived as to the real intentions of this country, and that there had been a want of identity of action between France and this country, which had lasted till within a very few weeks. The sine qua non of the evacuation of the Principalities had always been shirked by her Majesty's Government, and it was not even mentioned in the fameus Vienna note.

Lord Glenelg expressed his cordial approval of the whole policy of the Government, and deprecated all expressions of doubt as to the firmness and sincerity of the union with France.

Earl Grey said the fault of the Government was in having permitted themselves to be drawn into the original quarrel between Turkey and

Earl GREY said the fault of the Government was in having permitted themselves to be drawn into the original quarrel between Turkey and Russia; and arguments were not wanting to show that they ought to have pursued a more pacific course. Because Russia had done wrong, it did not follow that we should interfere on behalf of Turkey, as we had no treaty to entitle us to do so. But it was said that our interference was required upon grounds of national policy, because it was of European importance to maintain the independence of Turkey. It was bitter mockery to talk of the independence of the Ottoman empire; and he called upon the Government to define what they meant by it. But it was said that Turkey must be maintained as a security against the called upon the Government to define what they meant by it. But it was said that Turkey must be maintained as a security against the aggressions of Russia. Now he was unable to concur in the popular apprehensions of Russia aggression—first, because a nation of slaves could never become really formidable; and next, because corruption and peculation were destroying the efficiency of the public service of Russia. Having dwelt upon the inexpediency of interfering with the affairs of other countries, the noble Earl concluded by declaring that in his opinion thecourse which her Majesty's Government had entered upon was pregnant with danger.

The Duke of Argyll rejoiced that the speech of the noble Earl had been delivered, because, from the facts on which he relied, it was pos-

The Duke of Argyll rejoiced that the speech of the noble Earl had been delivered, because, from the facts on which he relied, it was possible to educe the strongest arguments in favour of the policy adopted by the Government. The real issue before the House, however, was, whether peace would have been better secured by what was called more energetic action. Glancing at the circumstances, he argued that the safest measures had been taken to secure this object, both diplomatically and with regard to the movements of the fleet. Nothing had occurred to lead the Government to regret the course they had pursued.

The Earl of Derry ironically asked what must be the state of that country which was neither at peace nor war, nor yet neutral? Taking

country which was neither at peace nor war, nor yet neutral? Taking the Blue-books, the noble Earl contended that, so early as the 7th January, 1853, the Government had ample information that Russis was the Blue-books, the noble Earl contended that, so early as the 7th January, 1853, the Government had ample information that Russis was preparing military forces to carry out her objects, whatever those objects might be. They had similar information in March, and again in April. It was true that Count Nesselrode's answers to representations on this subject were evasive; but there were the like accounts from our own Consuls and agents in or near the countries where the forces were being collected. The noble Earl the Foreign Secretary had in his possession the fact that Russia was endeavouring to negotiate a secret treaty with Turkey against the Western Powers, when he stated to their Lordships, on the 25th April last, that he had perfect reliance upon the friendly assurances of Russia. And subsequent to this period, had they any reason to believe that Russia would abandon her claims? Again, quoting the Blue-books, he contended they must have had every reason to expect the contrary, particularly from the despatches of Sir G. Seymour. The Government had characterised the occupation of the Principalities as an act derogatory to the dignity and fatal to the independence of Turkey: but when it occurred did they remonstrate against it, or did they throw upon the Czar the responsibility of war? No; but they mildly expressed their confidence in the Czar's pacific intentions, and that the door would not be closed to an arrangement. Yet at this moment they were also encouraging resistance on the part of Turkey. After the Czar had taken this step, it was not likely that he would withdraw upon such language; but if, before he had ventured upon it, energetic language had been held, the peace which the noble Earl at the head of the Government valued so much might have been preserved. With regard to the prospects of the future, he could not see any hope of avoiding war. On what did Lord Aberdeen rest his expectations of peace? Did he anticipate that the Emperor of Russia would suddenly recede from his position? If he did, it wo

cause, he should, waiving all other considerations, render them all the support in his power.

The Earl of Aberdeen regretted to say that war was looked upon by some as a kind of pleasurable excitement, and he verily believed that if, by the blessing of Providence, peace was maintained, very great disappointment would be felt by those persons. It was the province of Government, however, to resist such feelings, and to direct them into a better course, though it required some moral courage on their part to attempt to do so. The practical question, however, was, what would the noble Earl have had the Government to do? The only proceeding on the part of the Emperor of Russia upon which they could have acted was the invasion of the Principalities. The could only have threatened war. Suppose the threat to have tailed in inducing the Emperor to withdraw, could the Government have hoped to have induced Parliament to provide the means? Would they not have received from the noble Earl himself an inexhaustible fund of censure and attack? He was quite sure they would have deserved it. Looking over the whole transaction, he could not put his finger upon any part of which he lamented. He had certainly done his best to preserve peace, and he should never regret the time which had been occupied with this view. The most perfect concert had been maintained throughout with France, and this union would always give the highest satisfaction to him, whilst no endeavours the next to redee the could not hot look with fect concert had been maintained throughous with France, and this union would always give the highest satisfaction to him, whilst no endeavours should be wanting to recure its permanence. He could not look without apprehension to the consequences of war, however it might end, to the Turkish empire itself, for it must be attended with great danger to its future condition. Slender as the hope was, he would not even now abandon the hope of peace; but her Mojesty's Government were making every preparation to carry on war, if war were inevitable, in a manner befitting the k-onour of the country.

After a few words from the Earl of Albemarke, the Marquis of Changicards aid a few words in reply; and the motion was withdrawn.

CLANRICARDE said a few words in reply; and the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. LAYARD gave notice that on Friday (last evening) he would call attention to the present state of the relations between Russia and

LAW OF SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY Mr. L. King moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of succession to real property in cases of intestacy. He considered the present state of our legislation on this subject a disgrace to a free and

civilised country.

Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.
On the motion of Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE, leave was given to bring in a bill for the appointment of public pro-ecutors.

THE WINE-DUTIES.

Mr. OLIVEIRA proposed a resolution declaring the present rate of duty charged upon foreign and colonial wines excessive and impolitic, and that the same be reduced to a uniform rate of one shilling a gallon.

After arguing at great length that we ought to consider wine almost as After arguing at great length that we ought to consider wine simost as much a necessary article of consumption as tea, coffee, or cocoa, that any diminution to the revenue caused by reducing the duty would be more than made up by increased consumption, and that great social benefit would be attained by the substitution of the use of wine for that of ardent spirits and strong adulterated drinks, he concluded by stating that, in the present condition of public affairs, he should not press the

of the guano-market in this country, and dwelt on the necessity of opening negotiations with the Peruvian Government for the abolition of the monopoly.

alive to the importance of the subject.

Sir J. Graham stated that directions had been given to the Admiral commanding in the Pacific to use every exertion for the discovery of a fresh source of supply.

evidence given before the City Corporation Commission by the chairman of the Markets Improvement Committee, in reference to the intention of the Corporation of the City to establish a dead-meat market on the site of the present Smithfield-market, instead of at the new market at Lelization.

Islington.

Mr. FITZROY pointed out that the evidence in question was not a document to which the attention of the Legislature could be directed in the present stage of the question, and that no meat market could be established without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

A number of private bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

(Continued on page 153.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES SOTHEBY.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES SOTHEBY.

The death of this gallant seaman, one of the few survivors of the great battle of the Nile, occurred on the 26th ult., at his residence, Lowndes-square.

Rear-Admiral Sotheby commenced his naval career under the auspices of Nelson in the Vanguard. In the Alexander, he was present at the glorious conflict to which we have above alluded; assisted at the capture of Le Genereux and the Ville de Marseilles; was at the blockade and surrender of Malta, and at the siege of the Castle of St. Elno. In the Foudroyant he took an active part in the operation of 1801, in Egypt in 1807, was employed against the Turks; and in 1809, formed one of the advanced squadron in the expedition to the Scheldt. In 1824 he was very active in the suppression of piracy in the Mediterranean; and on one occasion, in May, 1825, by his spirited conduct, offered to the British Consul.

Admiral Sotheby married, first, in 1819, Jane, daughter of the late Lord Belhaven, which lady died the following year, leaving one son; and, secondly, his cousin, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Admiral and Lady Mary Anne Sotheby, by whom he leaves issue five children.

GENERAL GEORGE PARIS BRADSHAWE, K.H.

GENERAL BRADSHAWE died at his residence, Chester-villa, Notting-hill, on the 11th inst. This gallant officer spent almost his entire life in active and distinguished service in the East and West Indies, as well as in the Peninsula. He commanded, as Colonel, the 77th Regiment for

many years.

General Bradshawe was the eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Paris General Bradshawe was the edgest son of Deleteral Bradshawe, of the East India Company's service, and was a member of the very ancient family (one of Royal descent) of Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, in Lancashire, and of that of Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, near Bolton, in the same county, being cousin to the late Rev. Paris Bradshaigh, male representative of the former house in the year 1848.

THOMAS GOODLAKE, ESQ., OF LETCOMB-REGIS, BERKS.



This gentleman, the senior magistrate of the county of Berks, died at Letcomb, on the 7th inst., of bronchitis, aged 78. He was the son and heir of the late Thomas Goodlake, Esq., of Letcomb-Regis, by Catherine, his wife, sister of Sir Charles Price, Bart., Goodlake, Esq., of Letcomb-Regis, by Catherine, his wife, sister of Sir Charles Price, Bart., and represented an old and respectable Berkshire family. He was born on the 9th of April, 1776, and married—on the 26th of July, 1806—Jane, only child and heiress of William Yarnton Mills, Esq., of Wadley, and leaves an only surviving son and successor, the present Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq., of Wadley House and Shellingford, who served as High Sheriff of the county in 1822, and who married Emilia Maria, second daughter of the Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart., of Ranston, Dorset, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Duke of Leinster.

Mr. Thomas Goodlake, the subject of this notice, was a magistrate for the county of Wilts, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berks. He was, for upwards of twenty years, chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions; and, in his long and active career as a county magistrate, his conduct was ever characterized by honour, sense, and sound judgment. Mr. Goodlake was, moreover, well known in the sporting world—especially with regard to coursing; and his interesting work on that subject is often referred to as a valuable authority.

The Goodlakes, a family of time-honoured standing, have been established in Berkshire for upwards of three hundred years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE Will of the Right Hon. Theresa, Countess of Eglinton, has been proved in London, her Ladyship having died possessed of personalty in England, and within the province of Canterbury, of the value of £3000. This, together with all other property over which the Countess had a power of disposition, her Ladyship has bequeathed amongst her

had a power of disposition, her Ladyship has bequeathed amongst her daughters.

The Rev. N. D. H. Newton, many years Vicar of Bredwardine—his own patronage—left personalty amounting to £35,000, bequeathing to the Society for Promoding Christian Knowlege, £500; National Society for Educating the Poor, £500; Society for Supplying Additional Curates in Populous Parishes, £500; and to the Society for Propogating the Gospel in Foreign Parts £100.

The estates and wills of the under-mentioned have also been administered to:—Sir Richard Jenkins, K.G.C., £16,000; James Lloyd, Esq., Banker, Birmingham, £35,000; John G. Behrends, Esq., merchan, St. Mary Axe, £16,000; James Snook, Esq., citizen, Finchlane, £16,000; George Guillonneau, Esq., Notary Public, formerly of Pope's Head alley. Cornhill, and of Lower Edmonstone, whose death occurred in December last, died intestate—his sister has administered to his estate, sworn under £120,000.

The estate of the late Richard Hanbury Gurney, Esq., of Norfolk, has been valued for Stamp-duty at £500,000.

MISS LOUISA BAKER, of Berrow, Somerset, whose personalty was sworn under £5000, has left to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, £100; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100; London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £100; the Operative Jewish Converts Institution, £50; and to the Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, £100.

Catholics, £100.

GEORGE MARSHAL, Esq., of Godalming, Surrey, an extensive builder, by his will, contained in a very few werds, has bequeathed the whole of his property to his wife—the personalty valued at £180,000.

THE BATTLE OF CITATE.

Upon the next page we have illustrated the terrific conflict in the main street of Citate, as described by our Special Correspondent in our Journal of January 28. We quote the leading details of the action of

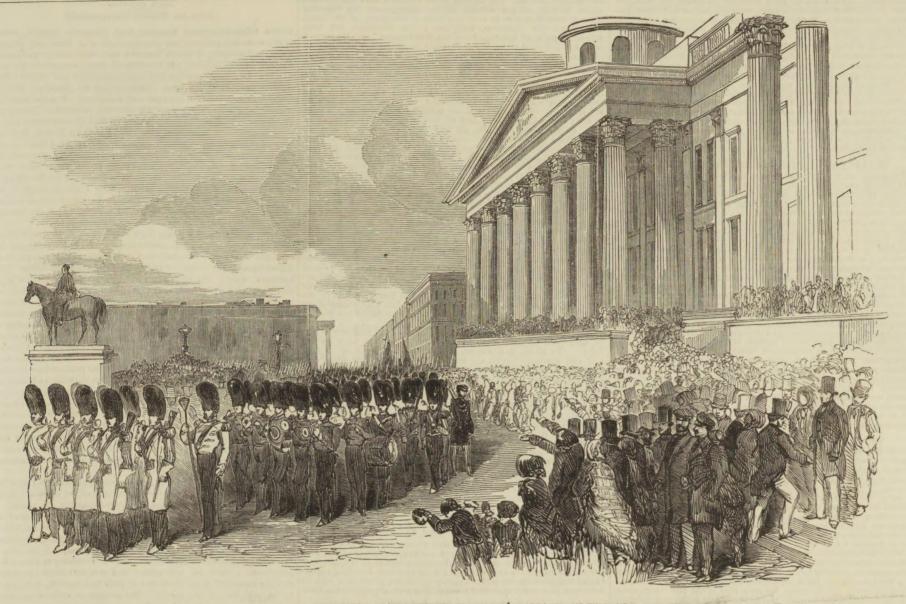
"The Turks appeared before Citate at seven in the moraing; attacked the battery which defended the lower end of the street with five battalions; whilst the cavalry made a circuit to the right, to cut off the retreat of the enemy. Achmet Pacha remained a little to the right with a reserve of three battalions and some cavalry, holding a good position on a hill that slopes down to a road leading from Respitsch to Citate. Ismail Pacha, who commanded the infantry against the village, and Tefih Bey, at the head of his regiment of Chasseurs, entered the main street after the Russians had been dislodged from the battery. The latter, however, had recovered by this time from their surprise. of ardent spirits and strong adulterated drinks, he concluded by stating that, in the present condition of public affairs, he should not press the main street after the Russians had been dislodged from the battery. The latter, however, had recovered by this time from their surprise, and disputed every inch of ground. Concealed in houses, in holes and corners, and behind the hayricks, they kept up a galling fire, whilst their artillery played down the street. The Turks, however, steadily advanced, and a dresdful milies soon commenced, the order of the Turks ish battalions was broken; every man seemed to fight for himself, and on they went pell-mell, driving back the Russians, who gradually retired and concentrated their shattered force behind the church. At that moment the cavalry, which had moved to the right, commenced firing from a cross street that led direct to the church, with a battery of field-pieces. The Russians finding the place too hot for them, retired further resh source of supply.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Sir J. Shelley called the attention of the Government to the



THE BATTLE OF CITATE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS LEAVING ST. GEORGE'S BARRACKS, ON TUESDAY.

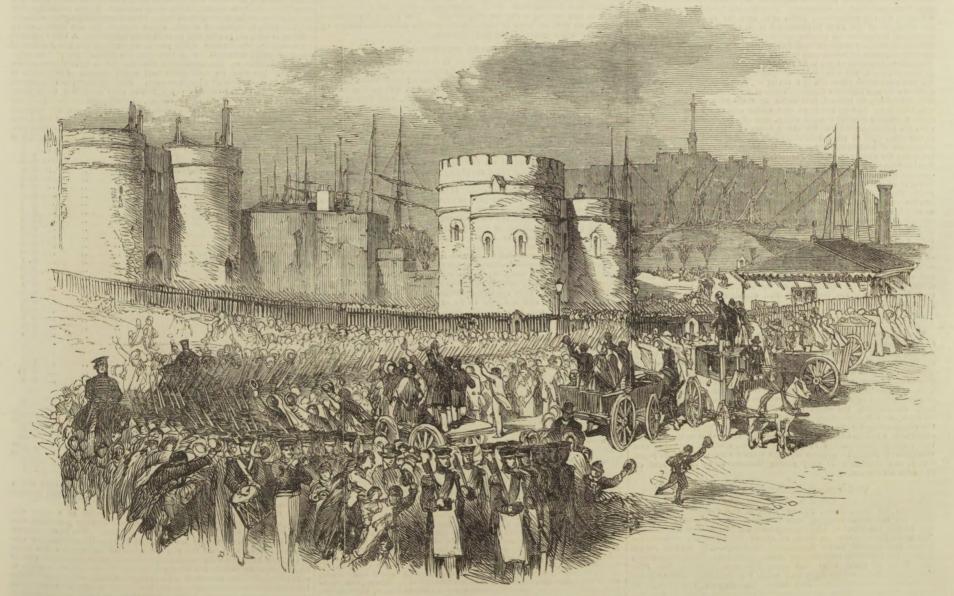
GOING TO THE WAR.

PEOPLE who are given to pore over the pages of Alison, Maxwell, or of the British Polybius, Napier, will look with no ordinary regard upon our illustration of the heart-stirring spectacle which the Strand presented on Tuesday last. One does not, perhaps, whilst absorbed in the story of how we got into Badajos, think much of any fact collateral or consecutive. Sunned with the rattle and roar of 10,000 guns, and dazzled with the raging fire with which that devoted city was "girdled round," there is but scant leisure to think on anything but the fearful scene before us. It is when the book is laid down, and the spirit begins to run in its ordinary current, that we are apt to revert to the antecedents of such great deeds; to think of the leave-takings—hopeful, though heart-breaking—which preceded them; and the utter desolation which they brought upon uncounted homes.

These associations it has hitherto been the practice of the historian to have little concern with, or, at mest, to treat them in a manner so general and vague, as to afford but a very faint idea of them. Here and there, in Livy, and other old-world legends, we may read how men went out to fight. A fervid imagination may realise, and put on canvas, the colossal war-pictures of the greatest of all histories: and the poet, true to his office, may create anew the serried ranks of battle: but it has been reserved for us to picture for the first time—the earliest passages in a great war that may devastate half the world, whilst the earth still shakes with the heavy tread of dense battalions. The introductory scene—the Chorus as it were—of the greatdram that is about to be enacted, was presented on Tuesday last, at mid-day, by the march of the Coldstream Guards from St. George's Barracks, along the Strand, and over Waterloo-bridge to the railway terminus. The people took possession of every spot that was tangible on the

"finest site in Europe." They literally swarmed over the National Gallery and every "coin of vantage" offered by St. Martin's Church had an occupant. Every species of vehicle, whatever its hurry may have been, was arrested as if by a sudden spell, when the band of the Coldstreams proclaimed in their own martial way, that the "British Grenadiers" were coming. As our gallant fellows emerged into the square, the crowd, with one voice, cheered, and hats and handkerchiefs were waving in every direction. A thousand hands were stretched out to grasp those of the soldiers as they marched along. The officers, for the most part, young-looking men, had full occupation in this sort of friendly greeting along the whole line of march; and many a swart hand put out from the crowd was grasped in the most cordial manner by men with the best blood of England in their veins.

The cheering was kept up along the line—men stood up on om-nibuses, and thrust their heads out of cabs, to contribute to the general



THE GRENADIER GUARDS LEAVING THE TOWER, ON TUESDAY LAST.

acclamation. Some touching little incidents diversified the scene-of wives, and children, and sweethearts, escorting husbands, fathers, and fovers. Many such we have seen in our day, of which we might say, with truth. quorum pars magna fui. But these it is not our province to

with truth, quorum pars magna fui. But these it is not our province to describe just now.

In the K-nt-road several singular scenes occurred, amid the numerous hear felt "farewells" and "God speeds" expressed. Before the troops reached New-cross, there was a general rush upon and purchase of the stocks of all vend rs of oranges by the public for the soldiers, nearly all of whom were supplied with some of tha fruit whilst others contrived to imbibe copious draughts of more potent fluid than orange juice.

At two o'c ock on Tuesday the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards marched out of the Tower for St. George's Barracks, where they will remain until to day (Saturday). A crowd of from three to four thousand persons accompanied them; and as the corps passed along the streets, the time band of the regiment played "The Girl I left behind me." The cheers of the populace were frequent and enthusiastic.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FROM WINDSOR.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FROM WINDSOR.

The portion of the 2nd battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards (360 rank and file) entered for the seat of war, left Windsor on Tuesday mornins, at half-past nine o'clock, for Wellington Barracks, proceeding by the South-Western Railway, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Dixon. As they marched through the twm, with their find band playing "Cheer, boys, cheer," and "We are going far away," they were loudly cheered by the inhabitants, hundreds of whom accompanied them to the station. As the troops wheeled down Thames-street into Datchetlane, the band struck up "The British Grenadiers," which they continued to play until they reached the station of the London and South-Western Railway, where a train was in waiting to convey the battalion to London. Here the scene which presented itself was most exciting. The whole population of "the two towns" seemed to be concentrated in and about the station. The whole of the Eton boys were there, with most of their maters.

The boys occupied a small elevation at the end of the arrival platform; and, when almost all the Guards had taken their places in the train, and the band had ceased to play, the Etonians gave three times three hearty cheers, in excellent time, and with thrilling effect. When the monster train finally started, ekirting the Home-park, and beneath the shadow, so to speak, of Windsor Castle, the Fusiliers sent forth a long loud cheer from the carriages, which was cordially recenced by the dense assemblage in the station and the park. The only officers belonging to the second battalion likely to go out with the expedition are Lieut-Colonel Dixon, Lieut-Colonel Moncrieff, and Quartermaster Allen, the two former of whom exchange into the first battalion of Fusilier Guards, which will supply the whole of the officers. The battalion of Fusilier Guards, which will supply the whole of the officers.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE.

It is said that General Brown and Colonel Airey have both volunteered to accompany Lord Raglan in any situation whatever. The officials at the Horse Guards have all expressed their desire to be employed in any manner whatever under their late most gallant chief, Lord

Ragian.

Orders were sent down on Saturday for 600 volunteers from the provisional battalion at Chatham for regiments going to the East. If treble the number had been required, there would have been no lack of candidates for this service. Upwards of 400 volunteered on the first parade, and upwards of 100 on Sunday after the relieving of the guards, and on Monday the whole of the men required; the number was completed to the full complement, with the exception of the 93rd Highlanders. Not one soldier out of the 500 men who have volunteered from this battalion—it is a proud feature in their character—has ever been tried by a court-martial, or has a scratch against his name in the regimental et all the soldiers, who are just returned from India; they were left by themselves on parade—a circumstance which created considerable laughter; and on the Sunday, after the 71st had come off duty, the whole of that dépôt volunteered, and they left the pay sergeant standing on the parade by himself.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

So far as can be ascertained, the Guards will embark first, then the regiments of the line in England and Scotland; and lastly, those in Ireland. There will be five squadrons of picked men, in all 500 sabres, included in the division, probably for staff and escort service. It is understood that the whole of the first division—except, perhaps, the regiments from Ireland—will have set out by the 1st of March, and that the latter will have embarked before the 10th. The steamers thus far definitively engaged for this service, are the Himalaya, the Ripon, the Orinoco, the Manilla, and the Golden Fleece. The ports of embarkation and the exact days of sailing will be determined according to circumstances. The Guards embark this day (Saturday). Government has determined that the effective strength of each regiment or battalion sent out shall be made up to 850 bayonets, and soldiers from other corps have been permitted to volunteer. Thus the 4th Foot have received an accession of 142 volunteers; 28th, 109; and the 77th, 99. Whether the strength of the 93rd Highlanders is so nearly up to the required mark that it requires no greater number, or whether the kilt as 8 88 a damper to military enthusiasm at this season of the year, we know not, but the accession of volunteers to that regiment is at present only 13. The second battalion of the Rifle Brigade wanted 199 men, and they were at once obtained, but what deserves special notice is, that of this number 199 men, and they were at once obtained, but what deserves special notice is, that of this number 199 men, and they were at once obtained, but what deserves special notice is, that of this number 199 men, wounters from the last betalion within and the present only 180 men and the present only 180 men and the present only 180 men and the present once obtained, but what deserves special notice is, that of this number the state of the produce of the produce of the present only 180 men and the present only 180 men and the present once obtained. but the accession of volunteers to that regiment is at present only 13. The second battalion of the Rifle Brigade wanted 193 men, and they were at once obtained, but what deserves special notice is, that of this number 102 are volunteers from the 1st battalion, which only returned home a few weeks ago from the Cape. There is no doubt that the 33rd and 50th, which are in Ireland, will make up their effective strength with equal facility. Taking the force now under orders for the Mediterranean, a brigade already formed there, and the regiments next for service, the British contingent for the defence of Turkey will amount to 20,000 men, with 40 guns, admirably horsed, and provided with a full proportion of ammunition-waggons. Of this auxiliary army, Lord Raglant takes the chief command; but it is not expected that he will leave England for that purpose till the beginning of next month. We cannot compete with the great military nations of the Continent in the numerical strength of our troops, but we shall endeavour to compensate for this by perfect discipline, effective equipment, carefully selected officers, and, above all, the unflinching courage of our soldiers. To render these as telling as possible in the force which we are now despatching to the East, several measures of great importance have been adopted. First, 250 picked men in each battalion are to be armed with Minié rifles. Brigadiers: thus, the brigade of Guards will be under the command of Colonel Bentinck. Colonel Eyre, who so greatly distinguished himself at the Cape, will, it is said, act as Adjutant-General. The batteries of the Royal Artillery under orders for the Mediterranean are to be made up to the number of 180, being more than double their strength on the peace establishment. peace establishment.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Were the Russians coming to Portsmouth, instead of the fleet going f om Portsmouth towards Russia, greater stir and excitement could scarcely prevail at that port, affoat and ashore. An enormously heavy scarcely prevail at that port, affoat and ashore. An enormously heavy battery has been lately thrown up on the site of the well-known platform promenade, which used to parade 21 little 6-pounders, the duty of which was comprised in saluting Royal and other distinguished personages. This new battery will mount about a dozen 68-pounders, on traversing platforms, pointing over a brick and earthwork paraget about nine feet Recruiting parties high, commanding the entrance to the harbour. with fife and dum, are daily parading the garrison and suburbus; and the volunteering for the naval service goes on quite as briskly. Van., omnibuses, and other vehicles roll along the main thoroughfares from the railway terminus as each train arrives, containing seamen and volunteers in fifties, all greeted with the warmest reception by the population, and seemingly as jolly among themselves as sailors bent on favourite service can be.

THE STEAM TRANSPORT FORCE.

The only transports now at home available for conveying the troops to Malta are the Simoom, Vulcan, Bulldog, and Dragon. These, it is said, are capable of carrying 1200 men each—a considerable number, but falling far short of what is required for the present emergency. The Government have, therefore, chartered the tollowing steamers: From the General Sorew Steam-ship Company—The Golden Fleece, 2500 tens, 300 horse power; the Jason, 2500 tens, 300 horse power; the Jason, 2500 tens, 300-horse power; the Cape of Good Hope, 700 tens, 100-horse power; the Propontis. 600 tens, 80-horse power. From the Petinsulus and Oriental Company—The Himaloya, 3500 tens; the Mandla, 650 tens; the Kipon, 900 tens. From the Cunard Company—The cambria, and the Niegara From the Australian Company—The Victoria. From the Irish companies it is stated that three or four steamers can be obtained

for transport service. The General Screw Company have also received notice to hold at the disposal of the Government the following ships of their fleet, now on their way home:—The Queen of the South, 1850 tons; the Hydasper, 1850 tons; the Harbinger, 921 tons. From the ports of London, Liverpool, Southampton, and Glasgow, a further supply of steamers can be procured to any extent that may be required; but at present there is a reluc ance to interrupt theregular transit of our ocean mails, and the above enumeration merely comprises those ships that at the moment can be spared. It will be observed that the chartered companies, with the exception of the General Screw, have their flee's almost unbroken by the assistance which thus far they are called on to supply. The Government, with that consideration for the welfare of the expedition which befits the extraordinary resources at their disposal, are determined to give a fair allowace of elbow room on the passage out to the Mediterranean. From 200 to 250 tons register will be allowed to every 100 men; so that the whole force will reach the point of rendezvous not only with all the speed of steam, but in the best possible condition. For the heavier munitions of war, and, probably, the arrillery horses, sailing-vessels will be employed; and it is understood that some of Mr. Greeu's and Mr. Duncan Dumbar's finest ships have already been engaged for that service. These details will enable the reader to form a tolerably correct conception of the military preparations of the Government, so far as they have yet been d-veloped. The facility with which its plans are being carried into execution furnishes evidence of the resources of this country for war, which our enemies would do well to consider. Not only are we able to transport an expedition to the Mediterranean without serious embarrassment to our regular commerce, but it is also not improbable that steamers, hitherto the property of English Companies, will be employed in conveying the French auxiliary army to the East.

It is satisfactory to know that no interruption of the mail service will be occasioned by these ships having been taken from their regular duties. The Sultan and Euxine, two paddle-wheel steamers, of 1200 tons and 400-horse power, are temporarily to replace the Ripon and Himalaya on the Southampton, Malta, and Alexandria line, while those ships are carrying out the orders of the Government.

OUR BALTIC FLEET.

OUR BALTIC FLEER.

The naval preparations are now chiefly directed to the formation and complete equipment of the fleet which is to be sent early next month to the North Sea and the Baltic, and which is to consist of the following ships—Duke of Wellington (screw), 131; Neptune, 120; St. George, 120; Royal George (crew), 120; St. Jean d'Acre (screw), 101; Princess Royal (screw), 91; Casar (screw), 91; Nile (screw), 91; Ames Wat (screw), 91; Prince Regent, 90; Monarch, 84; Cressy (crew), 81; Majestic (screw), 80; Boscawen, 70; Cumberland, 70; Blenheim (screw), 60; Hogue (screw), 60; Edinburgh (screw), 58; Ajax (screw), 58; Impérieuse (screw), 51; Euraylus (screw), 51; Arrogant (crew), 46; Pique, 40; Amphion (screw), 34; Dauntless (screw), 33; Tribune (screw), 30; Leopard (paddle), 18; Majicienne (paddle), 16; Valorous (paddle), 16; Desperate (screw), 8 guns. This list speaks for itself, and requires no comment.

THE FLEET IN THE TAGUS.

The Iberia steamer, which left Lisbon on the 9th, brings word that Admiral Corry's squadron was then in the Tagus. Admiral Corry had officially notified to the captains and gunnery officers of the squadron that we are on the eve of a war with Russia, and that he would expect to find that the ships are perfect in gunnery. Every attention is said to have been paid to this important point of the service throughout the fleet.

GUNPOWDER AND STORES.

The most strenuous exertions are being made at the mill at Hounslow to complete a very large quantity of powder for the expedition about to sail, and for the fleet destined for the Baltic. To accomplish this a double set of workmen are employed, who relieve each other, consequently the manufacture is continuous. The powder is removed by night, in hermetically-sealed copper barrels, in order to obviate the possibility of accidents.

The victualling and store denorments are not less busy. The mills

sibility of accidents.

The victualling and store departments are not less busy. The mills and the bakery at Deptford are kept going from daylight until ten o'clock at night. To provide for the Baltic fleet they are killing and salting from twenty to thirty oxen every day; and stores of victuals, &c., are being prepared for the dépôts at Sheerness and Deal. This establishment is also completing supplies for the Cressy, Monarch, Majestic, and Euryalus, and loading vessels for Malta, Constantinople, and elsewhere. There are upwards of 160 contrastors delivering stores at Deptford at the present time. At Portsmouth, besides the usual routine duty of baking biscuit, of which they complete eighteen "suits" a cay (60 tons a week), slaughtering bullocks and salting them down, penmican making, &c.; they make 120 beds and bedding a day for ship service. The public departments fairly groan with the work of preparation, and the active officials are up to their eyes in correspondence and contracts.

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Admirl Bruat's squad on has arrived at Algiers, where, according to the French papers, it will take on board General Pelissier, with a division of the African army amounting to 12,000 men; then make sail for Toulon, where an English squadron and transports will meet it, taking on board 30,000 French troops; and both squadrons, with this army of 42,000, proceed to the Levant, enter the Dardanelles, and disembark the troops at Silivri, near Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. What appears somewhat strange, in this alleged arrangement, is the return of the squadron to Toulon, as it is rather going out of the way. So, however, it is stated. The object of thefero-just spoken of, from the position it seems intended to occupy, would no doubt be to cover Constantinople; though with the Black Sea swept by the British and French cruisers, and the impossibility of a Russian army supplying itself from the coast, a march on the capital in that direction, even supposing the Balkans to be forced, would be highly improbable. If the reported expedition by the Adriatic enter into the general plan of protection, it would have for its object to menace the Russian army in case it attempted (which is not improbable, and to which the vast preparations in Wallachia evidently tend) to force the Danube in the direction of Wi din. It will be observed that the Emperor of Russia has not ceased to concentrate his force in Little Wallachia.

The African force intended for service in Turkey will be principally composed of two battalions from every regiment of Zouaver. These

composed of two battalions from every regiment of Zouaver. These Zouaves are excellent troops for such a service; they combine the fierce impetuesity of irregular soldiers, with the steadiness, firmness, and discipline of the line. They are already aware of the service they are to be employed on, and are said to be eager for an affair with the Muscovites, who will find in them such "customers" as they have rarely met with rarely met with.

The Chemin de Fer du Nord is employed in forwarding daily trains laden with matériel and munitions of war. Cannons are sent from the foundry of Douai to Toulon, and, two or three days ago, a consignment of 2500 howitzer and other shells went to the same destination.

of 2500 howitzer and other shells went to the same destination.

A letter from St. Quentin states, that the transport of guncarriages, wheels, and waggons, for the service of the artillery frem La Fere for Metz and Strasburg, continues without intermission. Several of the ironmasters in the Ardennes have received large orders from the Government for projectiles for the navy.

All the machinery of the Foreign-office is put in motion, and many hands are employed in translating into the various dialects of the East, circulars, manifestos, and proclamations. Dragomans or interpreters are about to be engaged for the expeditionary army, and one will be attached to each battalion, thus indicating clearly to what point the troops are to be tent. troops are to be tent.

A BRUSH WITH THE CHINESE PIRATES .- By the last arrival A Brush with the Chinese Pirates.—By the last arrival we learn a very tailant affair had taken place between her Majesty's steamer Hermes and the thinese pirates. In the curre of ten days a powerful squadron of 37 junks, many of which were filled with new 12, 18, and 24-pounders, of English manufacture, with all the new improvements, elevating serews, compressors, &c., were destroyed, and their vessels burnt; several of the pirates were killed, and some prisoners were taken. The subjoined summary of there encounters is taken from the Friend of China:—"Nov. 25, 19 junks; crews supposed to number 380 men. Nov. 27, 1 West Coast boat; crew 50 men. Nov. 28, 3 junks; crew 50 men. Nov. 29, 1 junk; crew 30 men. Dec. 3, 1 West Coast boat, 4 junks, and 2 small boats; crews 400 men. Grand total, 40 vessels and 1170 men. These vessels carried an armament of four 24-pounders, seven 18 pounders, 48 12-pounders, 66 6-pounders, and 30 jingalls. Iotal, 155 guns. It is believed that 90 men were killed and 41 made prisoners, including ten women and four children."

THE ARMY.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

AFTER thirty-nine years' cessation from European warfare, events hourly occurring prognosticate the approach of a fierce and possibly lengthened struggle, in which England must unavoidably participate. National honour demands our interference, and, if engaged in the conflict, the emergency should be met with promptitude and vigour. Past reverses exemplified the error of despatching an inadequate force to contend against superior strength and equipment. If experience has produced salutary effects, similar mistakes will be avoided. During the Peninsular War enormous fortunes were realised by contractors, and, in some instances, so carelessly were the agreements framed, that the spirit of the engagements became nullified. It is recorded that a tender for supplying the cavalry with horse shoes having been accepted, the articles were in due course embarked; but as the word "nails" was inadvertently omitted in the bond, the trader shipped the former only. Oversights like this, however, cannot readily evade detection in the present day. Eng and does not profess to be essentially a military nation; but, when necessitated to put forth her strength, she has displayed energy and courage surpassed by no other country.

During a long peace, it might have been supposed improved alterations in arms, clothing, and accourrements would, by occupying the attention of the authorities, have produced beneficial changes; yet, in no degree have we kept pace, in this respect, with foreign troops. The knapsack remains the same heavy and ill-adjusted incumbrance as of old; the clothing is as inferior as ever; the sixty rounds of ammunition are disproportionately loaded on the wearer; and, exclusive of introducing the detonating lock, we have made but slight advance towards perfection in small arms. Now that regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service, it may well be asked, why points of such importance have remained unnoticed? Until recently, the disadvantages under which the British soldier labours have been disregarded. From time to time professional journals have directed attention to the subject, but without meeting with the success which its importance meried. But a period has at length arrived when investigation into the defects of our military system cannot longer be withheld. Should an English army take the field, the condition of the soldiers must be improved. Pensions on discharge, in consequence of wounds or other injuries contracted on service, should be considerably augmented. Both pay and rations need addition; and, whatever measures may be proposed towards making the army more popular and attractive. should unhesitatingly be compassed.

On embarkation, the heavy baggage, mess apparatus, and other impediments to calcrity of movement, might well be dispensed with; and women should be restricted from accompanying the troops. A general order promulgated to the effect, that at the termination of the campaign, regiments, unless required for further active duties, should return home, would ensure ready acquiescence to a temporary separation in families. But if the old system of despatching corps, at the close of the war, as reliefs to the colonies and elsewhere-merely to save a few pounds-be adhered to, both officers and men will elude compliance with the command, to the detriment of their own comfort, and greatly to the prejudice of the service. The annoyance entailed on troops by being hampered with a host of non-combatants, has been realised ere now. The less baggage and the fewer followers the better. The latter are sure to accumulate, without adding to the number by exportations from home.

The mass of books now used in the Orderly rooms and Paymaster's offices might remain with the dépôts. A volume, the size of a musterroll, would answer the purpose fer records. It should contain each name in rotation by regimental number, as attestations are now posted, with columns affording necessary information for filling up documents. By reference to the court-martial book, a man's forfeited period, if any, could thus be correctly ascertained, and his service accurately balanced This volume could easily be carried, and would embrace all that is required. The regimental books should be made more portable, and, when filled, transmitted home, where the original forms and records are preserved.

An increase of wages has recently been accorded to the Navy—why should not the boon extend to the sister service? If the married soldier is compelled to leave his wife at home when accompanying his regiment to the field, Government should either provide for his family, or, by adding to his pay, enable him to meet their necessities. A letter recently appeared in the leading daily paper, advocating the continuance of sixpence being deducted for rations from the private's pay. The argument was based on the calculation that the loss to Government of one halfpenny per diem for each individual would amount to thousands of pounds in the course of a twelvemonth. Possibly the writer harboured the idea that, out of thirteen pence, it was only necessary to di burse sixpence to ensure excellent provisions, clothing, and comfortable quarters; while the remaining sevenpence was left at the soldier's disposal. The impossibility for a private in the infantry to afford so large a sum for his food, and at the same time keep a good kit—which he must purchase, and always have complete—is shown by the following list of necessaries, with the price of each affixed:— An increase of wages has recently been accorded to the Navy-

ч	*						В.	d.
	One pair of summer tr	ousers				0.1	7	0
۱	Do., do., boots, as often		0.0				8	0
1	When a chimto				• •		6	6
1	Fatigue jackets .						8	0
	There wain of coales				**		2	9
,	Stock and clasp				0.0		1	0
į.	Pair of braces		0.0		4.5		1	1
	Knapsack and straps .						12	9
			0.0				2	2
3							1	1
			0.0				0	4
					**		0	10
ı	Case for small articles	**	* *	**		0.0	0	7
	Button-brush and stick		**		* *		0	5
							0	4
			0.0				0	4
)			* *				0	8
3	Soap and shaving brus	n	0.5	0.0	**		0	4
1			**		0.6		0	10
	Knife, fork, and spoon	**	0.0		* *	**	1	0
1				**	0.1	0.0	1	8
	Two towels		* *	** "	0.0	**	1	4
				-				
	Monthly average charg	e for—						
	Washing		* *	4.4	0.0	0.0	1	4
9	Sheet-washing and	hair-cutting	**				0	21
	Barrack damages .		**	**	* *		0	2
	The Man abanes for manage	-						
	Daily charge for messi							0.7
	Breakfast, one pint	riors of a now	ndof	nhanad w		**	0	07g
	Dinner-Three-qua	e pound or b	nu or u	nponed i	deat !		0	5 50
	Vegetables)		0	128
	Evening meal—On		**	**	**		0	07
1		o bine or come		.0.0	0.0	0.0	0	U.S
	Daily pay				0.0		0	4 101
							_	128
								-

The foregoing return shows that the soldier has but fourpence and a

fraction wherewith to keep the articles enumerated in good and service-able order, and possibly support a family likewise.

The day has gone by when the private was regarded as a mere ma-chine, and expected to yield implicit obedience without possessing rea-soning faculties whereby to estimate his position. We have supplied him with schoolmasters and libraries, and held out inducement for sul-tivating knowledge; and the more enlightened he becomes the more with schoolmasters and horaries, and held out inducement for sultivating knowledge; and the more enlightened he becomes, the more a; t will he be in drawing comparisons between his own case and that of civilian artisons born in the same grade. In time of danger his value is acknowledged; but wherefore is he not equivalently rewarded? Make his condition more desirable; ensure him sufficient support when—from wounds, climate, and long and faithful service—he becomes incapacitated from high ring his country's battles, and the difficulty now experienced in recruiting would they care to exist. in recruiting would then cease to exist.

MUSIC.

The concert of the Harmonic Union, at Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, will be memorable for a performance of Handel's "Acis and Galarca," the most complete and beautiful, unquestionably, that has ever teen given, from the composer's own time to the present. This charming work, as our musical readers know, is a dramatic roem by Gay, and set to music by Handel, in the form of a candata. In this shape it is a regular musical drama; and attempts have been made, at various times, to perform it on the stage as an opera. The first was made in Handel's own time, when the piece was actel and sung at one of the theatres; but this was not only done without Handel's sanction, but he strongly protested against it in an advertisement in the public journals in which he stated that the piece was never intended for the stage, but ought to be simply sung without action. This remonstrance, however, has not prevented similar attempts at different times. The last was made by Mr. Macready, during his management of Drury-lane, when "Acis and Galatea" was performed as a regular opera, with the utmost splendour and beauty of scenery and decoration. The music, too, was carefully got up and well performed, under the direction of the late 'homas Cooke. It attracted attention, and had a run for a short time; but it was generally admitted to be unfit for the atrical representation. In future, we trust, this ricce will be performed according to Handel, and wrote those celebrated additional accompaniments to the "Messigh" which are inseparably connected with that oratorio, also wrote additional accompaniments to "Acis and Galatea." They never become known, even in Germany, where they have been preserved from the roblivion by the existence of two or three manuscript copies. In wrote a lditional accompaniments to "Acis and Galatea." They never become known, even in Germany, where they have been preserved from utter oblivion by the existence of two or three manuscript copies. In this country, till now, they have never been even heard of. Mr. Benedict, in his recent visit to Germany, lighted by accident on one of those manuscript copies, secured it as a precious treasure, and has availed himself of it, as Musical Director of the Harmonic Union, in tringing manuscript coffes, secured it as a precious treasure, and has availed himself of it, as Musical Director of the Harmonic Union, in bringing out "Acis and Galatea." These accompaniments, accordingly, were heard, for the first time in this country, at Exeter-hall, on Monday. Great interest and expectation were excited in our musical circles; and the audience was not only more numerous than usual, but contained a larger proportion of noted musicians and amateurs. Their most sanguine anticipations were more than realised. Mr. Benedict has an excellent orchestra under his direction, and had evidently taken pains to obtain a good performance. The band went admirably; and Mozart's rich yet delicate additions to the original score charmed every ear. Handel's own concept ons were devoutly respected. Mozart's veneration for the mighty master forbade him to change a single note. He added, but did not after. He added those delicious passages—those streams of harmony—from the soft wind instruments, the flutes, horns, and baseoons, which Handel himself would undoubtedly have employed had he po-seesed the varied resources of a modern orchestra. Henceforth "Acis and Galatea" can never be performed without the additional accompaniments of Mozart; the soft wind instruments, the flutes, horns, and bassoons, which Handel himself would undoubtedly have employed had he possessed the varied resources of a modern orchestra. Henceforth "Acis and Galatea" can never be performed without the additional accompaniments of Mozart; and, for having discovered and made them known, Mr. Benedict deserves the warnest thanks of every lover of musin. The characters were admirably sustained. Mr. Sims Reeves was Acis, Miss Stabbach Galatea, Signor Belletti. Polyphemus, and Mr. Champion Damon. One error, however, was committed. Two airs belonging to the part of Galatea were given to Miss Thirlwall, for no other conceivable reason but that of giving this young lady something to do. This was at variance both with taste and propriety. Though "Acis and Galatea" is not acted on the stage, yet its dramatic form renders it necessary to preserve the individuality of each character, and splitting one character into two is a solecism not to be tolerated. Mr. Reeves, who made his first appearance in London this season, sang splendidly, and was most cordially received. His "Love sounds the alarm" was sung with remarkable fire and energy, and encored with enthusiasm. Miss Stabbach, a young singer, who is making great progress and rapidly rising to eminence, did ample justice to the part of Galatea. She gave the lovely air, "As when the dove laments her love," with exquisite sweetness and feeling. The giant Polyphemus had a magnificent representative in Signor Belletti, who foreigner though he be, is beginning to outstrip every rival baritone as a singer of English music; and his pre-eminence is not confined to voice and execution. Even in his first recitative. "I burn!" the beauty of his declamation. Even in his first recitative. "I burn!" the beauty of his declamation. music; and his pre-eminence is not confined to voice and execution, but extends to the clearness, force, and propriety of his declamation. Even in his first recitative, "I burn!" the beauty of his musical elecution was so striking that he received a round of applause before he commenced the air. As to the air itself. "O, ruddier than the cherry," it was such a marvellous display of vocal power and appropriate expression, that it threw the audience into transports of delight, manifested by prolonged acclamations from all parts of the hall. Such was the success of this performance, that its repetition is announced at the next concert.

Mr. Landess Storme gave his first chamber concert of this

MR. LINDSAY SLOPER gave his first chamber concert of this season, on Tuesday evening, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. It was an entertainment worthy of this accomplished professor, and was attended by a crowd of fashionable company. The instrumental music consisted of Spohr's Concertante Duet in G minor, for the piano and violin, played by Mr. Sloper and Herr Molique; Reethovens famous Sonata in D minor, from Opera 29, performed by Mr. Sloper alone; Weber's Sonata in E flat, for the piano and clarinet, in which Mr. Sloper was accompanied by Mr. Lazarus; and lastly, Mr. Sloper played three char; ing little pianoforte pieces composed by himself. Several beautiful songs were sung by Miss Dolby, Madame Ferrari, and Mr. Benson.

The Wednesday Evening Concert, at Except Hall, had for its

THE Wednesday Evening Concert, at Exeter Hall, had for its principal object of attraction, Mr. Sims Reeves. The great English tenor a quitted himself in a manner not unworthy of his name. He is in fine voice at present, owing probably to the repose he has been lately allowing himself. His voice, which last season seemed worn with overallowing himself. His voice, which last season seemed worn with over-exert in, has recovered its freshness of tone, as well as its power. On Wednesday evening he sang the great scena "Oh, I can bear my fate no longer," from the "Freischitz: the popular little air" La Donna è Mobile," from Verdi's "Rigoletto;" and an English ballad. It is hardly necessary to add that he was applauded to the echo. We regretted to ob-erve, however, that he has by no means got rid of the affectations and faults of style to which he has long been addicted. The worst of them—his custom of passing from very soft to very loud—alternately whispering and shoutin?—without anything in the sense to warrant these violent transitions of sound—is now more apparent than ever. Things of this sort are thought very fine by the ignorant multitude, and are, accordingly, vociferously applauded; but Mr. Reeves may be assured that they injure him in the opinion of those whose judgment he ought chiefly to value.

THE Musical World has very properly called attention to a transaction respecting which the public memory ought certainly to be refreshed. The circumstances, which are given in detail by our contemporary, are briefly these:—

In 1830 a concert was given by a committee of musical professors and amateurs, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a fund to be devoted to a tribute by the English nation to the memory of Mendelssohn. Jenny Lind-it was her last season in Eng and-was applied to, and, with cha racteristic zeal, gave her gravitous assistance. "Eljah" was prformed at Exeter Hall, in a splendid manner, and to an overflowing audience. £1200 were realised after defraying all expenses. It was resolved that the "Textimonial Fund," of which this was the nucleus, should be employed in founding a "Mendelssohn Scholarship" for the gratuitous that the "Textimonial Fund," of which this was the nucleus, should be employed in founding a "Mendelssohn Scholarship" for the gratuitous education in music of a certain number of pupils. It was naturally proposed that this scholarship should be founded in our Koyal Academy of Music; but superior influence prevailed, and the claim of the Conservatory of Leipsic was unaccountably preferred. To Leipsic, accordingly, the £1200 were sent; and, from that day to this, not another word has been heard of the matter! The London Committee consists of well-known and respectable gentlemen, but they seem to have neglected this matter strangely. Among them are Sir G. Smart, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Klingeman, Mr. Chorley, and Mr. Buxton (of the firm of Ewer and Co., Mendelssohn's publishers). We are entitled, after an interval of four years, to ask these gentlemen what is become of the large sum sent by them to Leipsic? How has it been disposed of? Where is it lying? If invested at accumulating interest, what is its present amount? And has any step whatever been taken at Leipsic to further the object for which it was raised?

We join our voice to that of our contemporary in calling for explana-

We join our voice to that of our contemporary in calling for explanation, which we cannot doubt will be promptly given.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR SCOTLAND .- At a meeting of the Aberdeen Town Council, on Monday week, Mr. Webster table a series of resolutions with a view of the council petitioning the Legislature to bring in an efficient measure for rendering applicable to Scotland the Act in force in England in regard to free public libraries.

GOLD IN WALES.—A mine has lately been discovered on the Pengwern Estate, Festinior. A quantity of the material was sent to the City-road. London, to be tried by the crusher, in the presence of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Mr. Goodman, and the result was 1\frac{1}{4} oz. of pure gold from one ton of ore.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.

A new piece, entitled "The Love Lock," was produced on Monday; an eccentric sort of drams, of the nature, we think, of a "morality." An obsolete form of composition was not likely to bear revival; a d, though well appointed and well acted, the adventure proved unfortunate, and the experiment has not been repeated.

HAYMARKET

A new two act comedy, entitled "Runelagh," was produced on Saturday The plot is anglicised from MM. Cormon and Eugène Granzétz vaudeville. "Un Mari qui se décanse." by Mr. Palgrave Simpson; and was successful. The treatment, however, is not uniformly happy, not the spirit of the dialogue and situation always maintained. The first was successful. The treatment, however, is not uniformly happy, nor the sp rit of the dialogue and situation always maintained. The first net was rather slow and uninteresting—a fashionable husband, in the reign of George II., with the bad habit of leaving his young wife for gay parties at Ranelagh, and revealing his vice through ecidentally falling a leep in her presence, and talking in his dreams; forms all the action of the introductory portion. The name of the infidel rake is Sir Robert Rovely (Mr. George Vandenhoff); the part of the unhappy lady is supported by Miss Reynolds, whom, however, swiles better become than tears. We are likewise introduced to Dr. Coddlelore and his lady (Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam), who are inseparable, except when professional dutes demand the former elsewhere, in his capacity as physician. This worthy doctor is made the innocent bearer of amorous dispatches from a certain Plorentina, an actress, with whom Sir Robert has an assignation at Ranelagh. It his lady is not seen, though much talked of. Anoth r character is more conspicuous, a Lord Pryington (Mr. W. Farren), who is exceedingly curious to penetrate the secret of domestic uneasiness, and managesto get a duel fixed upon him at Ranelagh, as a reward for his meddlesoweness. The main point of the piece is contained in this adventure. An admirably-painted scene of the gardens and rotunda assists the effect. The gallants assembled are as jealous of their wives and weethearts as if they were faithful to them, and each suspects Lady Rovely, who has, in disguise, followed her husband to the scene of action, to be the very identical fair one in whom he is most interested. Sir Robert hits upon the expedient of saying, while yet ignorant of the fact, that she is his wife, and is thus rescued from the necessity of fighting four duels; while Florentina accidentally falls to the lot of Lord Pryington, who is thus made the scape goat in the transaction. Dr. Coddlelove is mixed up myth the affair also, through Lady Rovely, who com Foreitina accidentally falls to the lot of Lord Pryington, who is thus made the scape goat in the traveaction. Dr. Coddelove is mixed up with the affair also, through Lady Rovely, who compels his attendance on the spot; and is met there by his wife, who has been made "the victim of female friendship," and finds hereelf in a false position. The humour of this situation saved the piece; Mr. Backet me and Mrs. Fitzwilliam assisting the effect with some of their best acting. The house was well attended.

SOHO.

On Friday week, Mr. Henry Nicholls, celebrated as a dramatic reader, tried his fortune at this theatre as an actor. This gentleman is not new to the stage, though more frequently met in the lecture-room. The part chosen for the experiment was that of Shylock. The other characters were principally attempted by amateurs, who were evidently selected with care, as they all performed with a remarkable degree of smoothness, and nothing took place to disturb the proper stage-business. Mr. Nicholls' excellent voice enabled him to pronounce the Shakspearian text with emphasis and offect; and nothing could be finer than his delivery of the greater passages of the play; but we warn him not to depend too much on this advantage. As an actor, he will find it necessary to subdue the mere declamation of his parts, and to gain variety by more level and flexible elocution. This, we have no doubt, he will do; and his success, so far as it has gone, must, in the meantime, be fairly held to entitle him to a trial in a larger theatre. Once regularly on the boards, he cannot fail of commanding an effective position. On Friday week, Mr. Henry Nicholls, celebrated as a dramatic reader,

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MISS CANTWELL.—This protracted case—an action by Miss Margaret Cantwell against the firm of Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co., for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution—was resumed on Saturday, and the case was left to the jury by the Lord Chief Justice. After the Judge's charge, at two o'clock, the jury retired to their room, and at five o'clock returned a verdict on the first count, for false imprisonment, £300 damages and rixpence costs for the plaintiff; on the second count, for malicious prosecution, the jury could not agree, and they were discharged by consent of both parties.

AN EARTHQUAKE NEAR BIRMINGHAM. — About half-past eleven o'clock last Sunday night, a gentleman, near Hockley-hill, Birmingham, whilst reading, felt a severe shock, and the fire-irons then bounded from their upright positions with extreme violence. On Monday he mentioned this to a person residing near West Bromwich, who also said that he felt disturbed at the same time, and heard a rumbling noise whilst in bed.—Birmingham Journal.

THE SEAHAM RAILWAY AND SUNDERLAND DOCK .- On Monday last the Marquis of Londonderry entered into arrangements for the shipment of his coals at the South Dock, Sunderland, when final agreements were concluded for Lord Londonderry to ship 500,000 tons of coals per annum, the directors underlaking to find temporary a commodation (until the completion of the extension and southern outlet) for commencing on the 18th June next.—Newcastle Guardian.

WEST SUSSEX ELECTION.—The election of a representative for the Western Division of the county of Sussex, in the place of Mr. Prime, who had resigned on account of ill health, took place on Monday, at Chichester, when Mr. Henry Wyndham (Conservative), son of Colonel Wyndham, was declared duly elected.

SOUTH DEVON ELECTION .- Mr. Lawrence Palk was duly elected on Tuesday morning, without opposition, Sir Stafford Northcote having

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—The contest for the representation of the southern division of Staffordshire terminated last Saturday, in the return of Lord Paget. The respective numbers polled were:—For Lord Paget, 4328; for Lord Ingestre, 2789; majority for Paget, 1559 The result is said to have been chiefly owing to the large number of land society freeholders.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION OF MORMONITES FROM WALES. EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION OF MORMONITES FROM WALES.—The emigration of Mormonites from the southern districts of Wales has, during the past few weeks, been most extensive. Large bodies of men have sold all they possessed, and thrown the money into a common fund. Their numbers embrace all classes—one gentleman, an inhabitant of Merthyr, in Glamorganshire, having contributed £2000 and joined the brethren. Many wealthy members of the sect in the neighbourhood are selling all their property previous to departure. Upwards of 400 of the religionists, one an old woman of eighty years, have just left for the Great Salt Lake City, having spent the last night in this country in preaching, praying, singing, &c.—Ninety-nine families, consisting of coal-miners in the neighbourhood of Llanelly, have also just left the principality, having been engaged by the West Columbian Mining Company to work the vast coal-mines belonging to them on the borders of the Ohio River.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Admiral the Hon. George Poulett being on a visit to Colonel Wyndbam, at his hunting lodge, Drove house, near Singleton, Sussex, rode out with the hounds on Friday week as usual. He appeared in his ordinary health in the earlier part of the day; but while the hounds were running near West Marden, on the South Downs, the Admiral was seen suddenly to fall from his horse. A gentleman riding near him instantly dismounted and wen't to his assistance, but found that the vital spirk had already fied. The Admiral was, to all appearance, dead before he reached the ground, and there can be but little doubt that a sudden apoplectic seizure was the immediate cause of death.

THE NAVY OF HOLLAND,—A work published recently gives the following as the state of the navy of Holland up to January:—2 ships of the line, first class, 84 guns; 3 ditto, second class, 74 guns; 2 frigates, first class, 60 guns; 2 ditto, ditto, 54 guns; 1 steam-frigate, ditto, 51 guns; 6 frigates, second class, 44 guns; 2 ditto, ditto, 38 guns; 1 ditto, ditto, 28 guns; 3 corvettes, 28 guns; 5 ditto, 28 guns; 2 steam ditto, 18 guns; 2 ditto (transports), 22 guns; 1 ditto, 12 guns; 11 ditto, ditto, 6 guns; 1 ditto, ditto, 6 guns; 1 ditto, ditto, 5 guns; 1 schooner brig (steam), 8 guns; and 7 schooners of from 1 to 10 guns each, brides steamers, &c.

from 1 to 10 guns each, besides steamers, &c.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF SNAKES.—A number of labourers were lately employed in blasting and removing some granite boulders scattered about the grounds of Colin House, near Auchencairn. Kirkeudbrightshire. On the removal of the stones from the sandy soil on which they were deposited, the workmen exposed to view, in family groups of from eight to ten each, within a space of ground not exceeding fifteen feet square, the enormous number of 134 snakes and adders coiled together, in a semi-dormant state. When exposed to the eye of day, and when the workmen commenced a general slaughter among them, they showed vigour enough to indicate that they were fully aware of the peril to which they were exposed. The men succeeded in killing them all.—North British Daily Mail.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. They are talking in theatrical circles (and no wonder) of what of late years has been a very rare occurrence—the complete damnation, the first night, of a new piece by a known author. This was witnessed at the Olympic during the present week, and the author condemned was Mr. H. F. Chorley. The house was crowded with the usual frequenters of first nights: the Garrick Club emptied its intelligent little hive of thea rical critics, dressed to perfection; men came from St. James's and from St. Giles's, from Houndsditch and from Horsleydown-all if possible, determined to be pleased. We are assured (by old stagegoers) that the look of the house, as the curtain rose, presented one of the best good-natured audiences that they had ever An old follower of the Kemble school is of opinion that this entire damuation of a p'ay, on good grounds, augurs well or the revival of the drama-that audiences have been too good-natured of late-and that people would not have been so gentle in John Philip's time (for so they speak of the great Kemble) as they have been of late years. An old friend of Elliston's speaks, on tiptoe, thrusting his lean fingers through his thin grey hairs with delight at this change in the feeling of an audience "There is nothing," our old Ellistonian acquaintance assures us, "so detrimental to the drama as being too easily pleased. Audiences must not be too indulgent. Authors get loose in the concoction of their plays, and actors get slovenly in their words; and, worse stiil, they get gagging. Now a thorough condemnation of a piece puts not only that author, but all authors, and even managers, on their metal. Mr. Wigan will never fall into such a mistake again. Our friend in black and grey hairs would have gossipped on for ever on this subject, and, indeed, we must own he betrayed us into a corner at one of our clubs, and we were induced, over a bottle of fine old port (another bottle), to indulge his loquacity and our own at considerable leisure and length. We ran to olden times, to the thorough condemnation of Ben Jonson's " New Inn," and old Ben's angry title to the piece

> 'Twas neither damu'd nor hiss'd, But with a kind civility dismiss'd.

when he printed it; to the origin of catcalls and their real use; to Dryden's happy description of a piece gently treated by an audience-

"Faint praise, this," observed our friend; "but the best description of the reception of a play by an audience is, I think to be found in old Downes, or Chetwood, or some of these pleasant talkers about their times-old times. A play was heard, and that is all; the author, in his best wig and waistcoat, was in a fume and a perspiration; the manager, having invested a large sum in its production, was in a fever. What was to be done-was it to be announced for repetition? 'Yes,' said the manager; 'Yes, yes,' said the author. It was announced, but in such a way, that the actor who announced it, and the audience who heard, both fell into a burst of laughter. The play, of course, was never repeated."

Artists who attended, and we have seldom seen such a gathering of Raphaelites and pre-Raphaelites, had a rich treat at the second meeting at Campden House of the Kensington Fine Arts Conversazione-a little society, to whose modest usefulness we called attention in a former column of our " Talk." On this occasion the works exhibited were all oil paintings, by Creswick, Cope, E. W. Cooke, Webster, &s .- many old favourites, and some new pictures destined to become old favourites. They looked additionally well contrasted with the dark old oak panelings of the house—a second time placed by its kind host and hostess (Mr. and Mrs. Wolley) at the disposal of the Society. Another season, and perhaps Lord Holland will copy the admirable example of his neighbours at Campden House. There are thousands of intelligent people in Kensington, who have never set foot within the threshold of that brave old mantion of the Earls of Warwick, and who modestly wish to do so at the least possible inconvenience to its noble owner.

We are this week pleased to see tout the old custom of conferring the appointments at Heralds' College on men who have written well about quarterings and supporters, and who have an intimate antiquarian knowledge with ancient monuments and visitations, has just been revived by the appointment of Mr. Planché to the office of Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms. Our friend (for useful public men are the friends of everybody) will now have his name connected with Camden as Clarencieux, with Dugdale as Garter, with Sandford as Lancaster, and with Oldys as Norroy.

The new Reform Bill of Lord John Russell, as submitted to the House this week, has led to one or two questions in literary and scientific circles that merit consideration. Lord John proposes (as our paper details elsewhere) to give to the Inna of Court (that is, to the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's-inn, and Gray's-inn) the privilege of returning two members to Parliament; and to the London University (representing University College and King's College), the privilege of returning one! "Why," it is asked, "as intelligence and honesty are the two great requisites for a member of the Senate, should not other learned societies be enabled to return members?" A fellowship of a learned society at least implies intelligence and a fair position in the world. A man who belongs to the Royal Society holds at least as high a status as a member of an Inn of Court. Surely the privilege of a seat in the House might be given, with every advantage to the country, to tho e learned societies of London, whose annual receipts are above £1000 a year. Thus, every member of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Royal Academy, of the Geological Society, of the Geographical Society, &c., should have one vote in the return of a member to represent the several societies. Sir John Herschel, or Lord Mahon, or Sir Charles Eastlake, would be an addition of moment to the intelligence of the House. It might, perhaps, be found difficult at first to refrain from laughter when a member for a borough was heard referring to the hon. member for the Learned Bodies; but not less strange will it be to find the hon. member for the Inns siding (as he may some day do) with the outs in a vote of want of confidence.

The recent presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Mr. Layard is suggestive of one or two reflections. Mr. Layard is, we believe, the first literary man who has received a distinction of this kind from the citizens of London. Till very lately literature was little thought of east of Temple-bar. The City Poet was generally the poorest versifier they could find and his only employment was in devising a pageant for the Lord Mayor's show. Literary men were taught to dislike the citizens, and the citizens looked upon literary men as madmen or vagabonds, fit only for Bethlehem or Bridewell. This mutual dislike is not generally understood. The citizens, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, prohibited 'he players from erecting a theatre within the City; and the poets and players in return exhibited every citizen as a cuckold The courtiers west of Temple-bar were delighted with this exhibition of the rich citizen of London; and to such a height was this dislike carried, that, even in Garrick's time, it was customary to play one particular play on Lord Mayor's Day, and that one play a very gross picture of the citizens, their wives and daughters. Now, however, a different feeling has gained ground, and the precedent of Mr. Layard might, as it will, no doubt, be copied with advantage.

THE GREAT DIAMOND.—The extraordinary diamond alluded to in the daily papers as having lately been received at the Bank of Engsland, from kto de Janeiro, was submitted to the inspection of her Majesty en Wednesday last, by the consignees, Messrs. Dovey and Benjamin. The diamond weighs 251½ carats, is of the purest water, and likely, when polished, to exceed in size and brilliancy the celebrated Koh-i-noor.

THE ESQUIMAUX FAMILY.

These three native Esquimaux, who had recently the henour of appearing before her Majesty and a distinguished circle at Windsor Castle, have been since exhibited at the Lowther Arcade Rooms. They are certainly among the most singular specimens of humanity that have ever been brought before the public; and their own personal peculiarities would alone be sufficient to attract a large share of attention. The painful excitement which has so long pervaded the minds of all classes with respect to the fate of Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition, lends additional interest to the examination of these natives of the dreary North.

The individuals composing this group consist of a married couple: the male eighteen, and the female sixteen years of age, and a little boy, seven years old belonging to another family. The two former individuals were born at Keimuksoke, on Cumberland Strait; the latter in another locality, about 100 miles farther south than the birth-place of his companions. They were brought to England by a private Expedition, fitted out by Mr. John Bowlbey, a Hull merchant, for the purpose of establishing a species of settlement on the western side of Davis's Strait, similar to those which the Danish Government have long since successfully founded on the eastern shores of the same etuary. This scheme was not carried into execution, in consequence of the loss of one of the vessels belonging to the Expedition, which rendered impracticable the realisation of the original design. These natives are exhibited, mainly with a view of enlisting co-oteration in this project, which would not only confer an immense benefit on the natives, but would also be highly advantageous to the interests of British commerce.

The personal appearance of these individuals, who seem by no means wanting in capacity to receive instruction, has been admirably portrayed by our artist. They are short in stature, swarthy in complexion, and possess a phyeiognomy entirely Tartar in its character. They are clothed in their native costume of s

ence between the dresses of the two
sexes; they are surrounded by their
huts, canoes, and hunting-implements, many of which display in
their construction a vast amount of
rude ingenuity; and the illustrative lecture, agreeably delivered by
Mr. Leicester Buckingham, conveys
an interesting account of the principal characteristics and leading
productions of the Arctic Regions,
and the manners and customs of the
natives. Altogether, this exhibition
is well worthy of public patronage,
not only on account of the interest
attached to it by the circumstances
to which we have referred, but also
for its own intrinsic merits, and the

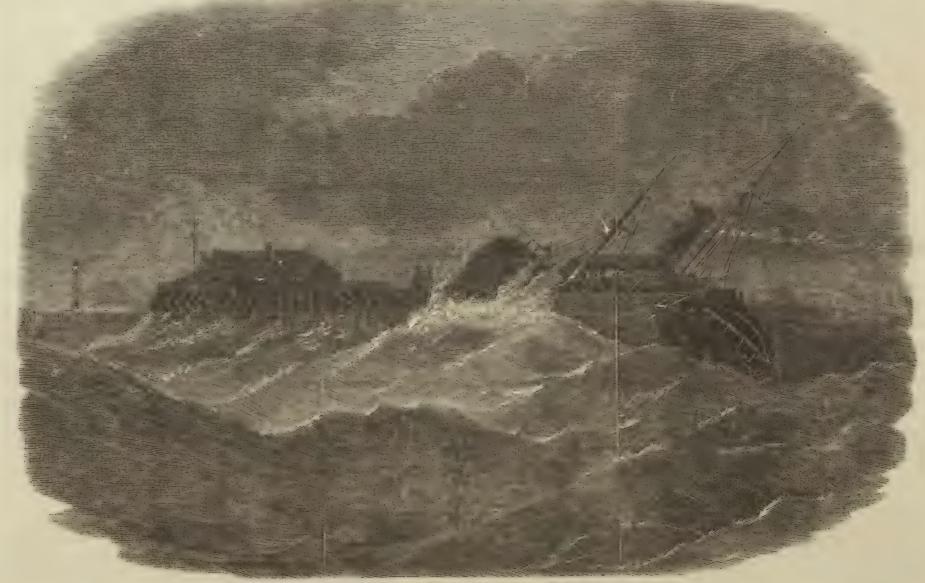


ESQUIMAUX RECENTLY ARRIVED IN LONDON.

opportunity it affords of gaining a large amount of information.

ACCIDENT TO THE CALAIS STEAM-SHIP "MENAI."

On Thursday week, about nine o'clock in the evening, a serious accident occurred to the steamship Menai, Captain Pashley, plying between London and Calais. It had been blowing a gale all the evening, and a very heavy sea was running near the mouth of the harbour when the Menai approached. The vessel's stem had just been pointed to enter the harbour when a tremendous sea struck her with terrific violence, causing the ship to deviate from her course, and injuring the rudder to such an extent as to render the vessel altogether unmanageable. The captain at once endeavoured to bring up, but before he could do so the ship was driven ashore, immediately at the back of the west pier, and close to Fort Ruge, the scene of Stanfield's celebrated picture of "The Wreckers." The disaster was observed by several persons who had been watching the approach of the ship from the shore; and when the vessel struck the ground the greatest alarm prevailed for the safety of the passengers and crew, every sea making a clean breach over her as she lay embedded in the sand. Bluelights having been fired from the ship, and other signals of distress exhibited, every exertion was immediately made by the harbour authorities and others, under the superintendence of M. le Capitaine Pollet to get the life-boats afloat; but, owing to the violence of the gale, and the heavy surf running, this was a work of great difficulty. Amongst the earliest at the scene of danger were the officers and crew of the mailpacket Vivid. Capt. Smithett, with a supply of life line and buoys. One of the life-boats having been at length launched, pulled towards the stranded vessel; but, owing to the heavy sea, it was found impossible to attempt to land the passengers. Fortunately, it was nearly high water when the accident occurred, and, after due consideration, it was deemed more prudent to leave every one on board until the tide ebbed. About one o'clock next morning the ship was left high and dry on the beach, and the passengers, twenty-one in number, were safely land



"THE MENAI" STEAMER DRIFTING ASHORE, AT CALAIS.

THE

CATHOLIC & APOSTOLIC CHURCH, GORDON-SQUARE.

This edifice, in plan, consists o chancel, with north aisle, north and south transept, central lantern tower and nave, with north and south aisles. Additional chapels are provided east of the chancel, and in the south transept; vestries are arranged on the north side of the chancel, and likewise on the south side of the south aisle.

The principal entrance is in Gordon-square, under a gatehouse, and covered cloister, leading to the porch connected with the north porch connected with the north transept, which is also intended to form the baptis ery. Another en-trance is provided at the western end of the Church; but, as it is in-tended to extend the nave and aisles westward, this entrance, together with the west wall of the Church, is

westward, this entrance, together with the west wall of the Church, is of a temporary character.

The general style of the building is that of the Early English period, prevalent in this country during the latter part of the thirteenth century, with features of a later date.

The nave, consisting of five bays of piers and arches, the caps of which are considerably varied in design, is surmounted by a noble triforium of richly-moulded arches, and a very lofty clerestory, formed with coupled lancet windows. The roof is richly carved, of somewhat later date than the general style of the build ng. The roof, to the aisles, which also forms the floor of the triforium, has the principal timbers moulded, and enriched with pierced braces and flowers at the intersections. The windows in the aisles are simple lancet, with panels on either side, which will admit of fresco decorations. The entire area of the nave and aisles is fitted up with sittings for the congregation.

The four tower arches are exceedingly lofty, and are seen in combination with a good effect; although it is to be regretted that the stone groin in the lantern tower is left incomplete. The pulpit is placed to the west of the northwest tower pier.

placed to the west of the north-west tower pier.

The treatment of the transepts is considerably varied. The north transept has two triple lancets, which occupy the entire height above the doorway; while the south transept has a very bold and richly-moulded rose window, concentric with the roof, which has moulded ribs and richly-carved cornice. The organ, built by Gray and Davison, is placed on the floor in the south transept; and the chapel to the eastward of this transept has a three-light window of very pleasing proportion. In this chapel is placed a side altar, where the Eucharist is a side altar, where the Eucharist is celebrated on ordinary occasions on week days.

The chancel is treated in a some-The chancel is treated in a somewhat similar manner to the nave; the piers, arches, and triforium being kept at the same levels; but the detail is of a much richer character. The clerestory, however, differs considerably from that to the nave, the arches in connection with the windows being so grouped as to be concentric with the wall ribs to the stone groin with which the chancel is covered. The stone ribs to the groin are very richly moulded, and a small running ornament is to the groin are very richly moulded, and a small running ornament is carred in the hollow of the moulding. The bosses at the various intersections are also bold, and highly enriched with sculpture. The vaulting between the ribs is filled in with Bath stone. The floor of the chancel is sub-divided into three divisions—viz., the sanctuary, the upper choir, and the lower choir; each distinguished from the other by steps, as also by the increasing richness of the payements. Within the sanctuary stands the altar, com-



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIO CHURCH, GORDON-SQUALE,

posed of various-coloured alabasters and marbles. This is the culminating point in the arrangement of the fittings and furniture of the Church, the Eucharistic sacrifice and service being there offered. Upon the altar a chest (usually called a tabernacle) is fixed for the reception of the consecrated elements, which are reserved for administration to the sick and dying, as well as for other purposes connected with worship. The design of the altar is exceedingly simple, being three foliated circles contained within a square framework, richly moulded, and carved in the centre of the panels, as well as in the hollow of the mouldings. The edge of the altar-clab is delicately carved, and relief, in addition to the various tones of the material, is obtained by the use of colour and gilding. posed of various-coloured alabasgilding.

Descending from the sanctuary into the upper choir, the faldstool, where the intercession is offered at morning and evening prayer, occupies a prominent place in the centre; while, on the north side, is the seat of the Angel, or Bishop, to whom the charge of the particular church is committed, with the table of prothesis on the opposite or south side. A little further west, fald-stools are arranged for the four ministers who officiate with the Angel at morning and evening prayer; and again lower down on the north side is the seat occupied by the seven Elders of the Church; the remaining stalls being provided for other priests who may be present at the service, but not officiating. Under the eastern arch of the central tower the upper choir commences, comprising the area, which is enclosed with stalls set apart for the seven Deacons of the Church, and for others of the deaconal order.

The eastern chapel is separated from the chancel by a close temporary screen, to be replaced by an open screen, rich in alabaster, and various-coloured marbles. This chapel, erected by the pious munificence of two sisters, and decorated by means of the offerings of the faithful in England, who have received the laying on of the Apostle's hands, may be taken as, in some measure, showing the intended decorative completion of the other portions of the Church. On the north and south sides of the chapel is an arcade of richly moulded arches, supported on polished Purbeck marble shafts, the caps of which are delicately carved, as are also the terminals to the hoods, and the medallion heads surmounting the arches. The three castern wall is similar in character, but not so deeply recessed as the above. The windows on the north and south side are more highly enriched than the others; thereby marking the seat of the officiating The east window is a triplet of lances, similarly treated as regards decoration; and is surmounted by a rose window. The roof of a single gle span is supported by principals, springing from carved corbels, representi



THE METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, WALTON-ON-THAMES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

decorate the roof with colour, as also to diaper the plain surfaces of the

The covered cloister has an arcade of interlaced arches upon shafts,

th carved capitals.

I has far we have described the internal arrangements of the structure. Of the exterior, suffice it to say that, hemmed in as it is on every side by secular buildings, the architect has endeavoured to give dignity and grandeur by simplicity and severity of outline, rather than to obtain beauty by richness of detail. It is much to be desired that the house now standing at the corner of Gordon-square should be removed, and that the southern chancel aisle should be built according to the original intention.

Provision is made for decorating the principal mouldings and other features of the Church, so soon as funds can be provided for the

The architects of the building are Mesers Raphael Brandon and Robt. Ritchie, of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London, and of Greenwich; and has been admirably executed by Mr. George Myers, of Belvedere-road,

In the Census Report, 1851 (Religious Worship), is a sketch supplied by a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church; from which we gather

by a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church; from which we gather that—

The body to which this name is applied make no exclusive claim to i; they simply object to be called by any other. They acknowledge it to be the common title of the One Church baptised into Christ, which has existed in all ages, and of which they claim to be members. They have always protested against the application to them of the term "Irvingites;" which appellation they consider to be untrue and offensive, though derived from one whom, when living, they held in high regard as a devoted minister of Christ.

They do not profes; to be, and refuse to acknowledge that they are, separatists from the Church established or dominant in the land of their habitation, or from the general body of Christians therein. They recognise the continuance of the Church from the days of the first Apostles, and of the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons, by succession from the Apostles. They justify their meeting in separate congressions from the Apostles. They justify their meeting in separate congressions from the Apostles. They justify their meeting in separate congressions from the Apostles of the benefit of the whole Church. And so far from professing to be another sect in addition to the numerous sects already dividing the Church, or to be "the One Church," to the exclusion of all other bodies, they believe that their special mission is to re-unite the scattered members of the one body of Christ.

The only standards of faith which they recognise are the three creeds of the Catholic Church—the Apostles' creed, the Nicene or Constantinopolitan creed, and that called the creed of St. Athanasius. The speciality of their religious belief, whereby they are distinguished from other Christian communities, stands in this—that they hold apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastors to be abiding ministries in the Church.

Besides free-will offerings, the tenth of their increase, including income of every description, is brought up to the Lord (it being r

Besides free-will offerings, the tenth of their increase, including income of every description, is brought up to the Lord (it being regarded as a sacred duty that tithe should be dedicated to his service alone), and is apportioned among those who are separated to the ministry. In England there are about thirty congregations, comprising nearly 6000 comnicants There are also congregations in Scotland and in Ireland, a asiderable number in Germany, and several in France, Switzerland,

THE METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

ALL who have attended to the manifold evils besetting the lot of the

Art who have attended to the manifold evils besetting the lot of the labouring poor in London and other great cities, are familiar with one of wide prevalence, for which, until lately, no remedy was sought to be provided. It is that state of general weakness usually termed Convalescence, which, though short of actual disease, equally with disease incapacitates for labour.

This state, indeed, is to the poor often a more grievous misfertune than even sickness itself. When struck down by actual disease, the doors of dispensaries and hospitals are always open to them; and, in the latter establishments more particularly, they are supplied not merely with the best medical advice, but with most of the comforts which the wealthy epjoy in their own houses. When, however, after having derived all the benefit which medical skill can supply in the hospital, they are necessarily discharged, they are frequently thrown into a derived all the benefit which medical skill can supply in the hospital, they are necessarily discharged, they are frequently thrown into a position more distressing than ever. Many, no doubt, are discharged perfectly restored to health, and able at once to return to their daily labour; but a large proportion are still feeble and depressed, although free from actual disease. If in this state they resume their labours, as they are often forced to do, they speedily break down, and are compelled once more to seek shelter in an hospital, with a greatly diminished

Chance of resovery.

What these poor people want are not hospital comforts, however liberally bestowed, nor medicines, however skilfully prescribed; but the natural restoratives of fresh country air, good food, gentle exercise out of doors, and that mental quiet and freedom from anxiety which cannot the control of the labouring many while exercising at once possibly be the lot of the labouring man while struggling at once against poverty and bodily weakness. And by the poor such restoratives can only be found in special charities provided for the purpose. Of this kind, and the only one in existence, is the Metropolitan Con

The idea of a refuge for the convalescent poor originated in the year 1840; and, though at first carried out on a very limited scale, in merely sending a few persons to the cottages of a village in the neighbourhood of London, it soon gradually expanded, and a sum was raised large enough to justify the promoters of the charity to take and fit up the old workhouse, at Carshalton; where it has increased from time to time and flourished to such an extent that it has now passed through its chrysalis state, and is about to occupy a noble asylum, just erected, at

Through the generous gift of the noble president, the Earl of Elles-Through the generous sift of the noble president, the Earl of Ellesmere, five acres of voluable ground have been secured to the charity; and by the respond to the appeal made to the public charity as um was raised large enough to justify the committee in commencing the new work; and, acting still further on that true system of personal charity which sacrifices itself for the real good of others, the novel plan of opening the Asylum without a public dinner has been resorted to; believing that there are more who will sympathise with poverty in one of its most grievous forms through such an opportunity than in giving under the influence of those feelings, which, thanks to the spirit of the age, are believed to be distasteful to very many of its supporters.

The site forms a part of the well-known Oatlands-park, and has been selected on the authority of the medical staff as one of the most healthy spots round London.

spots round London.

spots round London.

The new Asylum, of which we give a View, is just opened, and will be, when finished, a large and imposing building—the architect being Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., of Stratford-place, Oxford-street. At present, the centre part only has been erected; but the offices are extensive, and large enough for any future addition; the cost of this portion, including the fitting up, will amount to £12,000. It is built fire-proof, and contains again convenience and arrangement for the conformation, and the fitting up, will amount to £12,000. It is built fire-proof, and contains every convenience and arrangement for the comfort and re-instatement to perfect health of the inmat s. The dormitories are large, open, and airy; and so divided that no inconvenience can take place. An infirmary for both sexes is provided, and, both in the day-rooms and gen-ral arrangement, perfect isolation and the wants of each are considered. The dining-hall is at the re-r, and is a large and well-lighted convenience which will be used as well for a cheel still the lighted apartment—which will be used as well for a chapel, till the means are raised for this addition to the completeness of the building, which, it is hoped, some day may be accomplished—a wide corridor extends the whole length of each division, which forms an excellent ambulatory in wet weather. The ventilation has been carefully considered and every means provided for the heating of the building; the kitchens and offices are as amile and satisfactory as can be well imagined, considering how materially they are necessary to the recovery of the poor inmates, who very soon, with the good living and the fine air they enjoy, are restored to robust health and fit for their daily toil.

HEALTH OF OMER PACHA .- A private letter from Constantineple, of the 30th ult, written by a gentleman who saw Omer Pacha at the close of last month, states that the General is in excellent health. He was lately suffe ing from a severe cold; and the Porte, from anxiety for his confort and welfare, sent him a physician; and this is all the foundation for the man stories about ague, typhus, and typhoid fever, excesses at table, and so forth, which the German papers have circulated.

at table, and so forth, which the German papers have circulated.

JACK'S ESTIMATE OF THE RUSSIAN SEAMAN.—Our sailors who have visited St. Petersburg and other ports of Russia have generally a very poor opinion of the seamen of that country. They speak of them with a contempt bordering on pity, representing them as feeble in body and devoid of pluck. "How do you account for it?" we asked a veteran English tar the other day, who had given us the above estimate of the Muscovite mariners. "Why, do you see, sir," was the answer, "It can't be otherwise. They have nothing to put spirit into them: their mind's not their own, but the Emperor's; and they're not fed as we are. It's the sense of independence, and the good solid food that he gets, that makes the British sailor what he is; and for want of which the Jack-a-Rooshian is weak and spiritless."—Sunderland News.

THE BLUE-BOOKS ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.

(Continued from page 119.)

COLONEL ROSE, in all his despatches to the British Government, appears to have been fully aware of the serious results which might ensue if the French and Ru-sian Governments were not severally checked in their endeavours to intimidate the Government of the Sultan. If we may judge from Lord Malmesbury's short reply, the British Governmentnot having the advantage of such intimate acquaintance with the sub-ject—did not participate in this anxiety. His Lordship, under date of Sept., 1852, informed Colonel Rose that he approved of the endeavours which he had made "to moderate the vehemence of the several parties engaged in the discussion;" but gave him no further instructions. On the same day on which this letter was despatched, Lord Malmesbury received a communication from Lord Cowley, at Compiègne, of a nature to show that the French Government was opening its eyes to the danger of the course which it had hitherto pursued. " M. Drouyn de Lhuys," says his Lordship, "who arrived here from Paris this afternoon, mentioned to me that the question of the Sacred Places was not settled, and, he was afraid, would give rise to further difficulties. He was, he said, most anxious to see it terminated." A few days afterwards, Lord Derby's Ministry resigned; and the future conduct of the affair was left in the hands of the Aberdeen Administration. not only at Constantinople and at Paris that the true state of the case began to be visible. Sir G. H. Seymour, at St. Petersburg, saw the matter as clearly as Colonel Rose did at Constantinople; and Count Nesselrode, by exaggerating its difficulty in an expression which he used to Sir George, betrayed the animus of his Government, and put our Ambassador on the alert. The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury, but received by Lord John

(NO. 62.)—SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY (RECEIVED JAN. 11, 1853).

I have held a conversation with the Chancellor, which I commenced by observing that I could not help feeling great anxiety about the continued disputes respecting the rights of the Greek and Latin Churches in vous avez bien raison," Count Nesselrode replied; "d'en être

Thikey.

"Et vous avez bien raison," Count Nesselrode replied; "d'en être inquiet, car je ne vous casherai pas que c'est une très mauvaise affaire." His Excellency proceded to say that the position of the Russian Government was simply this:—That after two years of laborious negotiation an arrangement had been effected, fair to all parties, and by which certain concessions had been made to the Latins; that this arrangement was notified not only by a firman, written in February last, but by a formal letter from the Sultan to the Emperor; that the business was sudenly unsettled by the French Ambassador, who, under threats of violence, had suspended the reading of the firman; that certainly this was a state of things his Imperial Majesty could not tolerate, and the less, as the interests of the Porte, as well as those of Russia, were compromised, the Sultan being very directly interested in attending to the feelings of those large bodies of his subjects who profess the Greek religion, while nothing was to be gained by consulting the wishes of some occasional Roman Catholic tourists.

I begged his Excellency to believe that her Majesty's Government had no further interest in the question than that of preventing misunderstanning between friendly Governments and injury to an ancient ally, itself no way concerned in the matters in dispute.

Upon my remarking afterwards that I thought it highly desirable that the question should be approached in the most conciliatory spirit, and the difficult position of the Porte should not be aggravated by differences growing, as Count Nesseirode had stated, out of the conduct of the French Ambassador, his Excellency replied that he really did not see what middle course ("terme moyen") could be adopted, but that he was ready to examine the business under the influence of such conciliatory feeling.

"The very bad affair" was speedily made worse by the Russian

"The very bad affair" was speedily made worse by the Russian Government. Within a week after Sir G. H. Seymour had reported Count Nesselrode's expression, it became his Excellency's duty to inform the British Government that the Czar had taken measures to increase his army, and to march it towards the Turkish frontier. Our Ambassador was of opinion, that a threat employed by the French Government of sending an expedition to Syria in the event of satisfaction not being obtained for the claims of the Latin Church, was the reason for this step on the part of Russia. His Excellency stated (7th January, 1853), that orders had been despatched to the fifth corps d'armée to advance to the frontiers of the Danubian Provinces without waiting for their reserves; and that the fourth corps, under the command of General Count Dannenberg, then stationed in Volhynia, was to hold itself in readiness to support the movement. The whole force, according to official returns, was estimated at 144,000 men. Sir George Seymour sought and ob'ained an interview with Count Nesselrode; and informed the Foreign Secretary that the Count treated as exaggerated the alarm expressed as to the effect that would be caused in Turkey and elsewhere by the appearance of a Russian army on the frontiers of the Sultan's dominions. The Count entered into long explanations and assurances—which events have since proved to have been unreal-that the Czar deprecated the fall of Turkey; and even boasted that under critical circumstances, he had rendered those services to the Porte by which such a catastrophe could alone have been averted. He expressed a hope and a belief that, even at that crisis, affairs would be brought to a conclusion by negotiation, but considered it necessary that the diplomacy of Russia should be supported by a demonstration of force, and ended with an appeal to British diplomacy at Paris and at Constantinople, to support the alleged rights of Russia, and to discountenance the pretensions of the French Cabinet.

The French Government was by this time fully aware of the error which it had committed in allowing M. de Lavalette to threaten and embarrass the Suitan. As a first step towards remedying the mischief which had been occasioned, it recalled its maladroit Ambassador. Lord Cowley announced the fact to Lord John Russell on the 20th of January, and added, that the display of force on the part of Russia would not prevent the French Government from terminating the question of the Sacred Places. From that time forward, M. Drouin de Lhuys ably and consistently carried out the enlarged and wise policy of his Imperial master, and the Governments of Great Britain and France acted in perfect accord. The French Emperor, aware of the mistake that had been committed, did his utmost to repair the evil consequences that were likely to ensue, and acted with characteristic sagacity and energy. The hereditary foe of Turkey was too busily at work to allow the friends of that Empire and of the independence of Europe to weaken her by minor pretensions of their own Both the British and French Governments understood their duty, and kept vigilant watch over the common enemy.

The Russian Government deemed it expedient, at this time, to endeavour to mystify foreign courts, and especially that of England; and Count Nesselrode addressed to Baron Brunnow a long desputch, to be communicated by him to the British Government. even in this document Count Nesselrode, with his usual want of tact, betrayed many circumstances which a more astute diplomatist would have endeavoured to conceal. He seems to have tragined that Turkey was a dead carcase, and that France and Russia were in the position of two vultures disputing the possession of the prey, and that the Russian vulture had, somehow or other, a right to the whole of it :--

COUNT NESSELRODE TO BARON BRUNNOW.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14, 1853.

The mischief is done, M. le Baron, and there is no longer any question of preventing it. It is now necessary to remedy it. The immunities of the orthodox re izion which have been rijured; the promises—which the Sultan had solemnly given to the Emperor, and which has been violated, require some reparation. We must labour to obtain it. Such is the present state of the question. If we took for our example the imperious and violent proceedings which have brought France to this result—if, like her, we were incifferent to the dignity of the Porte, to the consequences which an heroic remedy may have on a constitution already so shattered as

that of the Ottoman Empire—our course would be already marked out for us, and we should not have long to reflect upon it. Menace, recourse to force, would be our immediate means. The cannon has been called the last argument of Kings: the French Government has made it its first. It is the argument with which, in the outset, it declared fishineallon to commence us proceedings at Trip di, as well as at Constantinople. Notwithstanding our legitimate causes of complaint, and at the risk of waiting some time longer for redress, we shall seek to take a less expeditious course. We still desare, as we have always desired, the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire as being, take it all in all, the least mischievous arrangement for all European interests, which would not fail to come into violent collision in the bast, if the gap existed. We will, accordingly, use our utmost endeavours to avoid to the last, as far as depends on us, without prejudice to our honour, whatever may be calculated still further to shake this body, at once so feeble and so tottering, at the risk of causing it to fall to powder. Although we have in vain attempted, up to the present time, to make the Force accessible to reason, we are about to make one farther and conciliatory endeavour. We are, consequently, seeking at the present time for an arrangement which may respone to the firman the force of which it has been deprived—may replace at Jerusalem the two creeds on an equal footing, and reconcile their pretensions without prejudice to the rights of either. The object of the prefile but firm advice, with which this proposal might be accompanied, will be to enlighten the Porte as to the consequences of the fault with it, out of weakness, it has committed towards us, and at the same time re-assure it against the contagences which disturb and alarm it on the side of France. The Emperor has already made up hismind to the principal bases of this arrangement, and as soon as his Majesty shall have finally decided upon these, I will not fail (M. de Baron) to

The views of the French Government, upon which so much was made to turn by the Czar, having undergone a modification in consequence of the misinterpretation which it suxed Russian ambition to put upon them, it becomes of interest to know exactly what they were. That they were not identical with those of M. de Lavalette must have been evident to the Czar by the recall and disgrace of that Ambassador, They were thus expressed to General de Castebajac, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a despatch dated the 25th January, 1853. This document, and several others relating to the dispute, do not appear in the English Blue Books, but have been published within the last few days in the French official journal, the Moniteur, from which we extract the following :-

in the English Blue Books, but have been published within the last few days in the French official journal, the Moniteur, from which we extract the following:—

You know, General, that, yielding by turns to two contrary currents, the Porte has, within the year, issued on the subject of the respective pretensions of the Latins and Greeks, decisions which in some sort exclude one another, and of which the gravest inconvenience in our eyes is to place—if not in fact at least in public opinion misled by the false appreciations of newspapers—the two mi-sions of France and Ru-sia at constantinopie in a sort of antagonism, which I take pleasure in believing is not more desired by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg than by us. I am anxious, then, not to deay any longer in fixing the object which we desire to attain; that is to say, clearly to establis, the justice and moderation of our demands. A short statement of the facts will render my task easy. [Here, says the Moniteur, comes a discussion on the points of law ana fact, which are so completely understood at present that it is not necessary to reproduce it.] The Government of the Emperor, General, without officially giving up the rights which it found in its inheritance, has understood that in human affairs nothing is assolute. It has taken seriously into account the circumstances that have taken place within the last sixty years; it has not desired to awaken in the Ottoman empire, which is already so shaken, religious passions which would insalibly have turned against the power of the Sultan; it has been equally anxious not to offend the personal sentiment of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, cheff in his own country of a religion identically the same as that which the greatest number of Christians in the East profess; and it is all these considerations which have induced it without pain to reduce its preten ions to the exact limit of its digitity and its dutes. As much as we placed modera-ion, prudence, and apprir of concord in our negotiations with the Porte, as much

At this time a new actor appeared upon the scene. A man of the highest consideration in Russia was sent to Constantinople on an extraordinary mission. That personage was Prince Menschikoff, an Admiral in the Russian fleet, whose imperious and haughty conduct not only exasperated the Turks, but convinced many persons who had hitherto judged favourably of the conduct of the Czar, that the dismemberment of Turkey was his object; and that Moldavia and Wallachia were prizes more to his mind than any diplomatic triumph over the Ambassadors of France, or in the Councils of the Sultan. The exact state of affairs when the mission of Prince Menschikoff was first announced, appears from the following despatch from Lord John Russell to Colonel Rose. Lord Stratiord de Redclisse was not at his post; and considerable alarm was expressed in the English journals at the time that events of such magnitude were not watched on the spot by Lord rd himself-the old and tried friend of the Tur statesman better qualified than any other man in Europe to advise the Sultan in a critical emergency. It will be seen by Lord John's letter to Colonel Rose that Lord Stratford was at this time on his way back to Constantinople:-

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO COLONEL ROSE.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO COLONEL ROSE.

Foreign Office, Feb., 1853.

The Russian Minister at this Court has read to me a despatch from Count Nesseirode to M. Kisseleff, giving an account of the result of General Castelbajac's explanations of the views of the French Government in reference to the Holy Places.

The open and concinatory language of the French Government appears to have produced a favourable impression on the Emperor of Russia; yet there is no disposition to recede from the terms of the Firman of Feb., 1852. And it appears that Prince Menschikoff is about to proceed to Constantinople, to express the firm resolution of the Russian Government not to rest satisfied with the departure from the terms then proclaimed by the Sultan and assented to both by France and Russia.

You are, therefore, instructed to hold to the Sultan's Minister, to Prince Menschkoff, and to the French Minister, language calculated to bring

You are, therefore, instructed to hold to the Sultan's Minister, to Prince Menschkoil, and to the French Minister, language calculated to bring back the state of this question to its position of February in the last year. This should be effected in the manner most consistent with the dignity of the French Government, which has been somewhat compromised by the language of M. Lavaiette.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia will demand the dismissal of Fuad Effendi. On this question you will take no part, one way or the

other.

If the Russian troops should advance to the frontier, you must give immediate information to her Majesty's Government.

I trust I need not suppose the case of their advancing beyond the rontier to the attack of the capital. In such a case, Viscount Stratford e Redcliffe will be on the spot, furnished with the requisite instructions.

The extraordinary insolence displayed by Prince Menschikoff, with the details of which the public is but too familiar, does not appear to have been credited by the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Sir George Seymour, in a despatch to Lord Clarendon, dated 26th March, throws doubts upon the reports published in the English and French newspapers, on the authority of telegraphic messages from Marseilles. His Excellency says:-

His Excellency says:

In a word, then, my Lord (always supposing that no unforeseen and serious complication should have arisen at Coastantinople), when I weigh the calm and conciliatory assurances given to me here, by authorities so worthy of confidence, against the words of a telegraphic message transmitted from Marseilles, I am bound to infer that the reports which have given me momentary uneasiness are to be entirely instrusted.

We know, upon certain authority, that the Russian Government are as desirous as the Government of her Majesty can be that no serious misfortune should befalt the Turkish empire; we are, therefore, fully warranted in assuming that no measures of force will be employed by which the danger of such a crisis would be unnecessarily incurred.

I will only add that, since the foregoing sentences have been written, I am enabled to state, as I do with great satisfiction, that the opinion which I have expressed to your Lordship respecting the accounts from Constantinople is fully shared by the Imperial Government.

The last despatches received by this Government from Constantinople are under date the 9th instant.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. H. Seymour.

Colonel Rose was naturally much better informed, and shared, we

cannot doubt, the feelings of the other inhabitants of Constantinople who were spectators of the ostentation of Prince Menschikoff, and knew sowewhat of the character of his demands.

COLONEL ROSE TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

On the 17th instant Prince Menchikoff, accompanied by his embassy, made an official visit to Rifast Pacha. This Minister assured me that the visit was more a formal opening of negotiations than anything elsa; the Prince Menachikoff had confined himself to stating, in general terms, that the object of his mission was to settle, not to embarrass matters, and to do away with the coldness existing between the two Governments; he added also, that he hoped to flad the Sultan animated by the same aentiments as his father—ailuding, it was supposed, to the treaty of Unkiar Ske'essi.

Ske essi.
Shortly afterwards I learnt that Prince Menschikoff had left on the 17th instant, a "note verbale" with Rifaat Pacha, containing the Russian demands of the Porte; this Rifaat Pacha denied. More urgent inquiries on my part extracted from the Grand Vizier the suspicious statements in the inclosed report. The Turkish authorities were still less communicative to my French colleague.

(INCLOSURE) .-- M. E. PISANI TO COLONEL ROSE.

(INCLOSURE).—M. E. PISANI TO COLONEL ROSE.

Pera, March 19, 1853.

I communicated respectively to the Grand Vizier and Riffsat Pacha your instruction of this day's date, respecting the report universally talked of that the Russians are endeavouring to enter into a secret treaty or arrangement with the Porte. His Highness requested me to say in reply, that so long as he continues to be at the head of the Ministry, you can reckon upon the non-accomplishment of the wishes of Russia; but if he is dismissed from office, of course he does not know what line of policy might be adopted by his successor.

His Highness told me that the language now held by Prince Menschikoff is exceedingly mild and very friendly, and gives to understand that the Emperor entertains no intention to recede from what was done in the question of the Holy Places. But, on the other hand, he got information from good authority, that this moderate behaviour on the part of the Russian Ambassador is calculated to induce the Porte to assent to the conclusion of a secret compact.

Rifast Pacha seems to be unacquainted with the true intention of Prince Menschikoff to propose a secret treaty, yet he suspects it, and gave me the most formal and unequivocal assurances that, were such a proposal to be made to him, he would lose no time in informing her Majesty's Embassy of it.

(To be continued.)

LOSS OF THE "OLINDA."

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, with the following letter, received from Mr. W. Yates Freebody. C.E., who was on his passage to Oporto, in the Olinda steam-ship, lost in Harry Furlong Reef:—

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, with the following letter, received from Mr. W. Yates Freebody, C. E., who was on his rassage to Oporto, in the Olinda steam-ship, lost in Harry Furlong Reef:—

Llanrhwydrys, Anglessey, Wales, Feb. 2, 1854.

My dear —.—As it appears probable that I can proceed from hiolyhead to Oporto, by the Rattler, screw steam-ship, which has put into Holyhead Harbour to refit, I awail myself of the first leisure, before proceeding to the harbour works and river improvement confides to me by the Portuguese Government, to narrate the incidents of the wreck of the Brazil screw steam-ship Olinda.

Il duly arrived at Liverpool pier at noon, on the 24th January, and then learnt that no steam tender had arrived there for passengers, as advertised; but that a vessel, the Olinda, was then in the Sandon-dock, two miles from the pier; thither I was taken with my baggage. For three hours and a half my baggage remained on deck, and only after a great stir was it taken below. At daylight, on the morning of the 25th (Wedne-day), the vessel was hauled out of the Sandon-dock, into the Mersey, within sight, but seaward of the town of Liverpool. We had hardly proceeded off the Fort before something was found to be wrong, and the ship had to return to fresh moorings in the river. It subsequently was known that the engine-room was fast filling with water—some reported from the feed-pipes of the engine, but the mishap has never very satisfactorily been explained.

At dawn of day, on Thursday, 26th January, the Olinda was again under way. As we proceeded down Channel, the weather thickened, and came on to blow a heavy gale of wind, dead ahead of the course the vessel had to make. The Olinda was 252 feet long, and about thirty feet beam. She went through, rather than over, some of the waves, and consequently shipped large volumes of water. We took the North Channel 11h. Om. a m.; the mainsails (three) were set evidently with very arduous labour to those on duty. I was on deck nearly the whole time.

The sh

she could easily weather it.

To keep our present course under sail was hardly possible, and (at length) to tack was determined on, and the ship answered better afterwards. The gale, we felt, had slightly moderated, and, eventually I went, when all had been made snug, with the captain to his room on the deck: we found the Aneroid barometers rising. After rejoicing at that good sign, at four p.m. was rung down to dine, but few came to dinner. As night advanced the ship progressed tolerably. Although the gale had moderated, there still was cons derable sea on; indeed, few

that good sign, at four p.m. was rung down to dine, but few came to dianer. As night advanced the ship progressed tolerably. Although the gale had moderated, there still was cons derable sea on; indeed, few could move on deck either with that degree of safety or surety that landsmen so prize. In the last rays of twilight I saw the Ormsheads, and we were on the look out for the Skerries Lighthouse.

The gale having somewhat moderated, several of us were comfortably seated in the saloon, after tea had been served, when one of the passengers, on coming below casually remarked that we were close in shore, and he supposed off Holyhead, with the Skerries Light full in view. I was about to proceed on deck, but stayed to remark, that, I would far rather be out on the broad Atlantic, when, without a shout or remark of 'breakers ahead,' even from the look-out, the ship struck, and the horror of that terrible moment one can feel, and bear, but never can its intensity be described. I was nearest the stern, and the grand saloon forward of the Odinda so lifted, that on looking back I expected every instant to see the water pour in. The shrieks of danger, at first so dreadfully appalling, were over in a brief interval; all rushed to the companion, and on deck all was confusion, each one expecting a rebound of the vessel to be the signal for her breaking up. In comparatively a few minutes, the huge ship 'scrunched' the rocks, grounded heavily, and, as I expected, germanently. From previous knowledge of the tides, I almost instantly remembered that it was about the time of high water. Soundings were subsequently taken of 15 feet on the starboard or land side (for the vessel had canted, or rather swung round), and about 18 feet on the larboard or sea side; and, upon learning these facts, I at once felt that human life on board was not, with common prudence, in any present peril from him some information as to the tidal lift in that loc, lity; but he was without the energy to reply, or had not the requisite knowledge at from him

blue signal-lights were hoisted—the cannons were loaded and fired—the steam roared on escaping—the tackle for the boats was promptly rove and prepared—women and children were dragged from their beds of the life boat—and the writer was discharging rockets, and thought himself happy to secure three yards of small cord, to lash himself happy to secure three yards of small cord, to lash himself to the rigging, in the event of the ship going to pieces.

In the next berth to nine was a young and apparently consumptive Iri-h gentleman, going out, as it was thought, to a warmer climate only to die. At the first full of our work on deck of the wreck, I went below to him. He appeared almost frantic, grasped me tightly, with almost dying energy, and creed aloud for God's mercy. He said he was dying, and implored me to stay by him. I endeavoured to calm him, adding, that the stoutest of us might shortly have to meet that face. Briefly stating the position of the stranded ship, our hopes and means of safe y then under adoption, I said there were women and children to be passed over the ship's side first, but that he should come on deck.

By this time the passengers and crew had attained some order, the former more especially. After the ship struck the crew never seemed with a wid. The women and children were list passed over the side of the ship into the life-boat of the Olinda. Same just roused from their berths had time but to secure a few things.

The consumptive man came on deck just in time to be passed over with the women and children, to whom blankets and other coverings were passed over the stern, as they lay for rome time almost perishing in the boat, and hardly knowing where to go, or how to laad.

Often amid the most heart-rending scenes there accidentally arise incidents that create a positive diversion. During the burning of the blue port-free, and other distress signals, it was found that the percussion apparatus would not fire the cannons, as then loaded. Burning to the feeting of the passenger and create and

should be able to walk on shore. I wanted them to pass a rope on shore, over the rocks, to give confidence of escape to the crew, in order to urge them o something useful; but it was not done, and they remained inert, if not worse.

After a conference that will never be efficed from my memory, it was deemed by the captain expedient to land the mail, specie, plate, and valuables; all hands to abandon the ship as soon as the tide flowed too high for our return—then to watch on shore whether, if with the rising tide and heavy wind, the vessel should go to pieces.

Word was passed to prevent the men passing down by lines on to the rocks below; but it could not be enforced. "Sauve qui peut" seemed the motto most regarded.

Captain Haram wished us two passengers to arm ourselves with cut-lasses to protect the mails, &c., he intended to send over the rocks to us on shore. We both assented, and armed ourselves accordingly; but I can hardly describe how I went over the ship's side, and dcun a length nearly twenty feet of single rope, on the black slippery rocks, in that dull, dark night, with the sea breaking and roaring around us. But I effected it, and safely, too. After my fellow passenger had descended, four boys, on their first voyage from some naval school, begged ne to let them go down, which I did; and our going down seemed to act like a general signal. The crew, engine-men, stewards and others, one by one stealthly left; and the captain in a very short period, was found to have only his chief officer and two other persons at command. No mail was ever sent to us; and our cutlasses we soon found to be very useless appendages.

At length, the cry was raised that the coming tide would overwhelm us; the men in their hurry, anxiety, and terror to get once again on dry land, often fell between the gullies of the rocks; and the lights some carried became nearly all extinguished, amidat the craggy water-holes and slippery weed hanging about the rocks; shore for tunning once again upon grassy turf more gratefully than I

boat.

The Olinda struck the rocks at 9.20 p.m; I reached shelter at 4.30 a.m.—seven long hours of anxiety or anguish that I hope again never to renew.—I remain, &c.,

Reformation of Adult Male Criminals.—A very interesting meeting of the friends and supporters of the London Training Institution or Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals, was held in the Lecture-hall of the house, Great Smith-street, Westminster, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of bidding farewell to twenty-six of the inmates, who, having served the twelvemonth allowed in the institution in the acquirement of some industrial pursuits, were on the eve of emigrating to the colonies at the expense of the charity. The chair was taken by the Right Hou, the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was supported by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Eliesmere, Earl Waldegrave, the Hou, George Waldegrave, Mr Cheetham, M.P.; Mr. Ricardo, M.P.; Mr. Barner M.P.; Captain Trotter, Colonel Wylde, Sir R. Arbuthnot, Bart, and many other noblemen, titled ladies, members of Parliament, &c. Mr. Nash, the scoretary, having read several letters from young men who had emigrated at the expense of the charity, which were of a very satisfactory nature, the noble chairman delivered an impressive address to the young men who were assembled in the body of the hall. He exhorted them to express their gratitude for the manner in which they had been rescued from a career of crime and consequent misery, not only by their words, but by their actions, and when in a distart land he hoped they would avoid all those temptations which would doubtlessly cross their path, and maintain a system of sobriety, regularity, and devotion. The Duke of Argyll then made a short address, in which he expressed a hope that Parliament and the Government would follow the example set by Mr. Nash, and found institutions for the reformation of criminals, Captain Trotter and Mr. Joseph Payne also addressed the inmates. One of the immstee about to depart returned thanks for himself and companions, and said they should let the committee see that their labours had not been misplaced. His Lordship then shook hands with them, and the Duke of Argyll having base t REFORMATION OF ADULT MALE CRIMINALS .- A VETY

OVERFLOWING OF THE BANKS OF THE THAMES .- The floodf Wednesday atternoon rose to the remarkable height of eighteen s above the ordinary flood-tides, and to within five inches of the stever known in the river, in February, 1849. Wandsworth, Batt, Banksite, and many other districts along the banks of the ness were flooded, besides many hundred wharves along Bermondsey, whithe, and on, the opposite side of the river, causing very serious fee.

damage.

GREAT FIRE AT BROMLLY.—On Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out at Claussen's Patent Fiax, Hemp, and Jute Company's mills, situate at Bromley, near Bow new church. The fire spread with amazing rapidity. The flames issued from every window in the warehouse and mills, and when the roof tell in a tremendous shower of sparks rose high into the air, and islling upon nearly a dozen stacks of jute and hemp in the yard, as well as the greater portion of the goods previously removed from the premises, set fire to the whole. The wind at the same time blew stiffly, and very few minutes elapsed before the various stacks of hemp and other articles looked like so many dwelling-houses on fire. A large number of hands have been thrown out of employment by this destruction of property.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

From a return just issued, it appears that, from 1837 to December, 1853, £4518,030 was advanced from the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage, and that £4,270,000 was received in re-

payment. Mr. W. E. Powell, M.P. for the county of Cardigan, has addressed a letter to the exctors of Cardigan, announcing his intention forthwith to retire from marliamentary life.

A despatch from the Hague states that the Governments of France and England have informed the Government of Holland that the commercial flag of neutral States will be considered as that of a friendly Power.

Sir John Thomas Briggs, Kt., Accountant-General of the Navy, has retried from active business, after 57 years' service. Sir John is in his 73rd year.

Habeeb Risk Allah Effendi left the Turkish Embassy, London,

on Saturday last, en route to Vienna, with despatches for his Govern-

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for two vessels The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for two vessels to carry emigrants to Van Diemen's Land and Victoria. One is to be ready on the 27th of March, and the other on the 4th of April.

Lord Palmerston has intimated to the Marylebone vestry, through Sir B. Hail, that he will not give his sanction to the establishment of a cemetery in the parish of Willesden.

A despatch from Alexandria, of the 4th inst., announces that the exportation of corn had been definitively permitted, but that ships were scarce and the freight high.

It is in contemplation to form a carriage roadway for waggons, &c., to pass over Tower-hill, instead of, as at present, having to take a circuitous route.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company

applying for a supplemental charter, authorising them to increase their capital by an amount not exceeding one million sterling.

The King of the Belgians has nominated Prince Napoleon Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, and the officers who accompanied him on his recent visit to Brussels, are nominated to inferior grades in the

The Royal Irish Agricultural Society have arranged to hold their meeting for 1854 in the city of Armagh.

Lord Dudley Stuart has just returned from Constantinople. His Lordship had several interviews with the leading members of the Government.

The Gazette des Hôpitaux states that Professor Nélaton employs a new instrument for the local application of an anesthetic ag After directing a current of the vapour of chloroform on an absce-the sole of the foot of a patient, he was able to make an incision without his evincing by the slightest movement that he was sensible

The number of pupil teachers, male and female, in England and Wales, who have completed their term of apprenticeship, under the minutes of the Committee of Council, is 1371; of whom 342 are males,

In a storm which last week visited the coast of Dunkirk, two fishing-boats, each manned by nine men, perished; none of the men

nshing-totals, each shained by line then, perished, the escaped.

Nearly 100 head of fallow deer have just arrived at Windsor from Cricklewood forest, and consist of does and bucks of choice breed and great beauty. After recovering from the effects of their journey, they will be turned into Windsor Great Park.

The death of M. Arago having caused a vacancy in the Academy of Sciences of Modena, Sir David Brewster has been elected a member. The other competitors were MM. Regnault, Becquerel, Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, Liebig, and Struve.

Lord Portman, of Bryanston House, Blandford, is selling out to the labourers on his estate the 4 lb. loaf at 6d., as a mitigation of the present pressure on the poor.

The salmon fishings upon the estates of Mugdrum and Carpow, Perthshire, were exposed to public roup at Newburgh, last week; and they were taken for the season at rents nearly 60 per cent above those of last season.

The latest advices from the Black Sea confirm what had been

previously stated in regard to the severity of the weather. At Odessa the harbour was, on the 27th ultimo, covered with ice, which had inter-fered with the shipments of grain.

A public meeting was held at Gloucester, on Thursday week, to petition the Legi-lature in favour of the establishment of reformatory schools for the correctional training of young criminals, and to give power to commit children to such schools instead of to prison.

Mr. Henry Kingscote is appointed Secretary to the Cathedral Commission, in the room of the Rev. A. Jones, now one of the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts.

At the present moment all the iron-works in South Wales are in full work, and—now that the Ebbw-vale strike has ceased—the whole of the furnaces are in full blast.

The total amount of subscriptions promised for the Wellington

The total amount of Subscriptions profitsed for the Weinington College project is £105,000: of these £37,354 have been paid.

The University of London contains in all 838 graduates, besides above 1000 undergraduates, the former being thus distributed:—Doctors of Law, 6; boctors of Medicine, 126; Masters of Arts, 52; Bachelors of Laws, 47; Bachelors of Medicine, 118; Bachelors of Arts, 489:

The hand-loom silk weavers of Middleton and the neighbourhood have obtained an advance of a halfpenny a yard for weaving silk, from nearly all the silk manufacturers in Man hester.

Professor Longiellow has resigned the Professorship of Belles Lettres and Modern Languages in Harvard College, United States.

The whole subject of national education in Ireland is to be referred to a committee of the House of Lords in the present session of Parliament.

Parliament.

On Tuesday morning the American ship Glenburn came into collision with the screw-steamer Hope, six miles below Gravesend. The former vessel was cut down to the water's edge.

The quantity of British hops exported in 1853 was 802,103 pounds. The quantity of foreign hops imported in the same year amounted to 42,315 pounds.

On Sunday Mrs. Goddard, of Queen-street, Edgeware-road, was knocked down by an omnibus as she was crossing the road near Burwood-place, and killed on the spot.

General Garibaldi, the detender of Rome, has arrived in London from New York, on board of a merchant ship, which he commands.

At a meeting of railway directors, held at Perth last week, for

the Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and the Caledonian Companies, a resolution was adopted to revise and raise the scale of goods fares on these lines.

The committee of the Ballot Society have considered Sir Fitzroy Kelly's bill, and have passed a resolution, that its tendency will be to increase, and not to diminish, bribery, corruption, and intimidation at elections.

During the last few days large numbers of emigrants have

left Galway for America. Upwards of forty proceeded to Dublin on Iuesday week. They are principally from Salt-hill and Claddauth. Accounts have been received, by the Overland Mail, of the less of the Hannah Maria, Drew master, and the Osmanli (8.8.), on the

southern coast of Australia; and information has been received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the Agnes, of and from Dundee, for Melbourne. The second screw-steamer, the Romiguière, of 150-horse power, intended for the line between Paris and Loudon, arrived on Friday week at Reuen, from Bordeaux, and left the same evening for Paris. She carries 400 tons of merchandise, and draws six feet water.

For the year ending the 31st March, 1853, there is a surplus of 177,935 in favour of the public on the naval receipts and expenditure. Application is about to be made to Parliament to extend the me for settling the claims on the New Forest. The whole of the claims ere to have been adjudicated by the judge of the Hampshire County burt by October next.

Court by October next.

A manufacture of pasteboard from the pulp of beetroot has been established at Foulain, in the department of the Haute Marne, France.

The statement relating to a presentation of plate to a Romam Catholic chapel by the Duchess of Hamilton, and its being reclaimed by the Duke, has been contradicted by the latter.

A number of Presbyterians in Glasgow contemplate the erection of a church in the west end of the city, in which there is to be an organ to accompany the psalmody.

A railway is projected from Madrid to Toledo. A commission of engineers and other scientific persons was to leave Madrid on the 9th, to inspect the line, and report.

There are new published in the city of San Francisco thirteen daily papers.

The theatre at Turin has been the scene of several disgraceful disturbances lately, owing to the rivalry of two singers, each of whom had a band of partisans.

Business was almost stopped at Stamford, last market-day, by a blundering telegraphic message from Mark-lane, which buyers would not believe, that wheat had advanced three shillings a quarter.

JOHN BOWRING, ESQ., LL.D., GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG, AND H.M. MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY IN CHINA.

THE interest attaching to the name of Dr. Bowring is of a twofold character. He has The interest attaching to the name of Dr. Bowring is of a twofold character. He has for many years been before the public as a politician and as a man of letters, having imbibed, as is well known, his political principles from Jeremy Bentham, who named him his literary executor, and possessing the merit, so far as his literary attainments—and they are great—are concerned, of being a self-educated man Dr. Bowring is about to leave this country, to assume the direction of British affairs in China; and ere he again visits that country, to assume the direction of British affairs in China; and ere he again visits that country, to assume duties of a higher order than those hitherto imposed on him during his employment in that country, we propose to offer a few biographical words at parting, from which we believe the reader may gather some notion of the consistency which has marked the learned Doctor's political career, the value of his past services to his country, and also the extent of that philological lore in which he has earned an almost universal reputation.

in which he has earned an almost universal reputation.

Dr. John Bowring was born on October 17, 1792, and is therefore now in his sixty-second year. His family had for many years been connected with the woollen trade of the west of England. It was at a country school near Dartmoor that he received the elements of his education; but his studies, at the age of fourteen, were arrested, on his being required to assist his father in his trade—which mainly consisted in the state of the second school in the second school in the state of the second school in the state of the second school in the sisted in the preparation of coarse woollens for China and the Spanish Peninsula. Little could young Bowring have dreamt, at that time, that fortune would throw him upon so distant a scene as China, or that the studies for which he then evinced a predisposition would come in such valuable aid of his operations as a British Minister in the Celestial Empire. From a very early age the studious habits of young Bowring became formed, and in seclusion he busied himself with the acquisition of knowledge of every description. Perhaps his principal characteristic was the desire to master languages; and French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese he had appropriated before attaining his sixteenth year. In the German and Dutch tongues, also, he obtained considerable proficiency. He studied these and various other languages without the aid of a master; and as he grew older he learned to speak and write the Sclavonic dialects, in Russian, Servian Polish, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Slovakian, and Illyrian; the Scandinavian, ia Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish; Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, High Dutch, Low Dutch, Frisian, and Allemannish; Esthonian, Lettish, and Finnish, Hungarian, Biscayan, French, Provençal, and Gascon; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalonian, Valencian, and Gallician! Designed by his friends for a commercial life, a great portion of Dr. Bowring's career, after attaining his majority, was passed abroad.



JOHN BOWRING, ESQ., LL.D., GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG .- FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

First he visited the Peninsula during the war, and had consigned to him very large amounts of merchandise. In turn he visited Northern Europe, Russia, Sweden, Finland, and Germany, and throughout his tours made it his special practice to mix

Among the various inhabitants.

His official em downents in foreign countries have been various. In 1828 he was nominated by the Government at home to proceed to the Low Countries, to examine into the manner of keeping the public accounts; and he was engaged, with Sir Henry Parrell (nearly). nominated by the Government at home to proceed to the Low Countries, to examine into the manner of keeping the public accounts; and he was engaged, with Sir Henry Parnell, in a similar mission in France in 1830. His reports in both these spheres were laid before Parliament; and in the following year, in conjunction with Mr. Villiers, he examined the tarific of England and France, with the view to their relaxation. In 1834 Dr. Bowring proceeded to Belgium, and in 1835 to Switzerland, visiting also Italy in 1836, and subsequently Egypt, with a view of promoting the principles of Free-trade in their application to commerce with this country. The movements of Dr. Bowring, however, in prosecuting his various peaceful missions were not always unobstructed in the countries visited. In 1822 he was arrested in France, on the plea of being a fomenter of Liberal opinions; but it is more probable that his detention was planned in order to obtain possession of some despatches to Spain, of which he was the bearer. His banishment from the French territory was pronounced perpetual, but he again trod French soil in 1830, when deputed by the citizens of London to congratulate the French people on the overthrow of the Bourbons.

Dr. Bowring had been the consistant advocate of Reform in Parliament; and after the measure of 1831 had passed into a law, he was solicited to become a candidate for the borough of Blackburn. On this occasion, and again in 1835, he failed to get returned, but only by a few votes—a service of plate from the minority testifying the estimation in which he was held by the constituency. His success over the Whig and Tory candidates for the representation of the burghs of Clyde, was however complete; but the same constituency declined his services in 1837, principally on the "No Popery" cry. He continued to represent Bolton until his first appointment to China by the Whig Government.

Dr. Bowring was by no means an idle member of Parliament.

China by the Whig Government.

China by the Whig Government.

Dr. Bowring was by no means an idle member of Parliament. He directed his attention principally to financial matters, and matters connected with the Board of Trade; but he was also selected to act as chairman of important committees. He was most active in the committees on the hand-loom weavers, Irish education, and on the state of the arts as applied to the manufactures of the country, and spoke frequently on Parliamentary Reform and the education of the people.

Dr. Bowring has written several books in foreign languages. With Don Bernardo O'Gayan, the Deputy of Hayana, he carried on a long controversy in Sonnish on

O'Gavan, the Deputy of Havana, he carried on a long controversy in Spanish, on



HONG-KONG, FROM THE HARBOUR.

the Slave-trade, and earned the thanks of the African Association. the Slave-trade, and earned the thanks of the African Association. He is known, however, better by his poetical than by his political writings, and has supplied a number of versions of the poetical literature of various races of whom little before was known. His Matins and Vespers, Russian Anthology, and other writings, have found their way in reprints to the United States. Groningen conferred on him his degree of Doctor of Laws and Philosophy; he is also a member of the Institute of the Netherlands, of the Asiatic Societies of Paris and London, and of the Royal Societies of Bavaria and Hungary. The poetry of Bohemia and Hungary were first made known in this country through the medium of his translations.

Not long after the return of Dr. Bowring from China, he was invited to meet the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Association previously to the assumption of his new duties. The learned Doctor delivered an address, of which decimal coinage and our commercial relations with China were the more prominent topics.

The learned Doctor delivered an address, of which decimal coinage and our commercial relations with China were the more prominent topics. From his own experience he vouched his belief that the Chinese empire is destined to fulfil a great mission through the Eastern nations. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that Dr. Bowring was, for a considerable time, the editor of the Westminster Review, which had been founded under the auspices of that band of liberal thinkers of whom Jeremy Bentham was the chief.

The learned Doctor possesses many proofs of the estimation in which his talents have been held by European Sovereigns. From the Emperor of Russia he received a diamond ring, for his translations; a gold medal from the King of Holland, in acknowledgment of his pro-

Emperor of Russia he received a diamond ring, for his translations; a gold medal from the King of Holland, in acknowledgment of his productions in Dutch literature; and he was made Knight of the Order of Christ by the Queen of Portugal.

As a speaker in Parliament, Dr. Bowring had his peculiarities of manner, like most men of strong political convictions; but all outward eccentricity was forgotten in the thoroughgoing honesty of purpose which characterised his whole parliamentary career.

On his way to China, in 1849, the people of Malta presented him with a handrome service of plate as a reward for his advocacy in Parliament of the interests of the Maltese; and he was honoured by a similar mark of regard from the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, whom his public exertions greatly assisted in emancipating from the long-endured bonds of feudalism and monopoly.

of feudalism and monopoly.

Dr. Bowring has paid especial attention to the "the Decimalisation of the Currency, and Accountancy of the United Kingdom;" and the work upon this subject announced by the Doctor, is nearly ready for

At a Court held at Buckingham Palace on Thursday last, Dr. Bowring was presented to the Queen, and received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty.

HONG-KONG.

THE acttlement of Hong-Kong (of which we have engraved a large view from an original drawing) dates from the commencement of the year 1841, when the island was ceded to her Britannia Majesty by the Emperor of China; and immediately afterwards British merchants, induced by the liberal offers of land by the local authorities, settled there, and commenced building homes and warehouses: whence Hong-Kong, from a fishing village, became a British colony, inhabited by many of Great British's merchant-princes of the East. The political occurrences are Victoria; the capital of the island, have frequently been illustrated in Great Britain's merchant-princes of the East. The political occurrences at Victoria, the capital of the island, have frequently been illustrated in our pages: English tastes prevail: horse-races are held here (such as we illustrated last year); and, in Victoria, you see such signs as "Hoby, boolmaker;" "Buckmaster, tailor;" "Wanlung, hydrographer to the Admiralty;" "Ching-Kong, portrait painter, up-stairs"—all of them genuine Chinamen, with tails.

The island has lately been very ably described by Dr. H. A. Hance, in a paper read to the Linnean Society. Hong-Kong, a corruption of Hiang-Kiang ("the fragrant etreams"), is situated near the mouth of the Canton river, between lat. 22 deg. 9 min. and 22 deg. 21 min. N., and long.

ton river, between lat. 22 deg. 9 min. and 22 deg. 21 min. N., and long. 114 deg. 6 min. and 114 deg. 18 min. E.; and is distant about eighty-five miles from Canton and forty from Macao. Its area is above twenty-nine equare miles, and its circumference not quite twenty-seven miles. It consists of a long and precipitous mountain range, running east and west, in some places gradually sloping down towards the sea, where it is met by extensive level beaches of fine white quartz sand; in others is met by extensive level beaches of fine white quartz-sand; in others terminating abruptly in frowning perpendicular cliffs, more than 100 feet high, perforated at their base by caverns, into which the waves dash. From this ridge spurs diverge at different angles. The peaks vary in altitude, the loftlest being about 1860 feet above the sea. The prevailing rock is syenite, which is found in immense blooks (extensively quarried for building), imbedded in a soil composed of the same rock in various stages of disintegration. Masses of trap are also met with; trar slucent crystals of carbonate of lime are not unfrequently found in the centre of the blocks of syenite; and laminated mica occurs in the ravines. No signs of stratification, or of volcanic action, are discoverable. At the base of the primary ridge, and between the various in the centre of the blocks of syenite; and laminated mice occurs in the ravines. No signs of stratification, or of volcanic action, are discoverable. At the base of the primary ridge, and between the various spurs, patches of alluvial soil are found, which are carefully turned to account for agricultural purposes. The numerous ravines farnish a never-failing supply of extremely pure water, and a considerable spring rises a little below one of the loftiest peaks—the singular position of which leads to the belief that it may have a submarine communication with the mainland. The temperature varies from 47 deg. to 93 deg. Fahr., the daily range seldom exceeding 15 deg. Once only during the years 1844-51 did the thermometer sink as low as the freezing point. Towards the end of October the north-east moneoon sets in with a cold, dry, and bracing air; and the atmosphere is wonderfully serene. This is the winter season, which lasts until about the middle of February; during the whole time scarcely any rain falls, and vegetation is dried up and scanty, a few composite being nearly all that can be recrusry; during the whole time scarcely any rain fails, and vegetation is dried up and scanty, a few composite being nearly all that can be found in flower. Gradually the temperature rises, the branches of the myrtle bushes, &c., display their tender vernal green, innumerable flowers spring up from the turf, and about May summer is heralded by the advent of the fourth-west monsoon. This season is characterised by intense and oppressive heat, causing extreme languor: rain falls for a week or ten days together in sheets, terrific thunderstorms reverberate at money the bills and such is the excessive hundrity that articles of week or ten days together in sheets, terrific thunderstorms reverberate among the hills, and such is the excessive humidity, that articles of wood or leather become covered with a thick blue mould in a single night. The rain will then cease for a few days, and the sky remain unclouded, though always more or less hazy. At this period vegetation is developed with wonderful rapidity; a few days suffice to perfect the blossoming of the flowers, which again fade as quickly. About the beginning of September the rain becomes much less frequent, though the heat is still excessive, and the flora assumes a more sober and less attractive habit. At this period, which may be considered as equivalent to our autumn, the island is occasionally visited by those terrible whirl-winds known as typhoons, which traverse the Indian Ocean and China Sea, causing wreck and devastation wherever they pass. Finally, the temperature decreases, the rains cease, and the vegetable world remains dormant—winter has again returned, completing the cycle of the seasons.

seasons.

The aspect of Hong-Kong from the sea is very imposing, conveying the idea of almost absolute sterility. The hills are covered by a mantle of coarte grass, amidst which rise masses of blackened rock, studded here and there with a solitary tree or a few bushes, and with scattered groves of Pinus sinensis clothing some of the declivities. On a closer inspection, however, the botanist is gratified by finding that, whether as regards the number of its species, or the variety of new and interesting forms comprised in its flora, the island is, for its size, entitled to a higher rank than the first view had led him to anticipate. The most striking forms comprised in its flora, the island is, for its size, entitled to a higher rank than the first view had led him to anticipate. The most striking feature is the mixture of Aslatic and European forms; in this respect it seems to approach that of Cashmere. Its connexion with that of Australia is very slight, being merely indicated by the presence of such genera as Stylidium and Philydrum. Tropical plants, identical with or allied to those of the Indian peninsula and the Malayan archipelago, are not unfrequent; but they by no means represent the normal character of the flora, which is perfectly suit generis. The only three indigenous palms are a dwarf stemless species—perhaps a Seaforthia, Zalacca, and Rhapis. The cocon-nut is occasionally planted, but does not thrive,

not thrive.

Among cultivated plants, the sweet potato (Batatas edulis) holds the first place, both tubers and leaves being largely consumed by the Chinese: they use, besides, as vegetables, yams, several species of Sinapis and Brassica, Basella rubra (as a substitute for spinach), various species of Dolichos, Soja, and Phaseolus, egg apples (Solanum melongena), our common potato and pea, water melons, and other gourds, a little barley, caseava, rice, millet, sugar-cane, maize, &c.; and, as fruit—pomeloes, Citrus decumana, oranges, loquats, papaws, lychees, and longans, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, carambolas, and guavas. The farinaceous fruits of Tropa bicornis, those of Canarium album, preserved with salt, and much resembling an olive in flavour, the crimson acid drups of an Eleagnus, exceedingly bad pears, plums, and peaches, and the almond-like nuts and fleshy root of Nelumbium speciosum, are all brought to market, and grown in the vicinity, though not upon the island. Indigo, cotion, Behkmeria nivca, and the Botel pepper, are also cultivated for economic purposes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 143.)

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

THE LAW OF WILLS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR called the attention of the House to the amendment of the laws relating to the probate of wills and to the grant of letters of administration. The noble and learned Lord described the evils of the present state of the law, arising chiefly out of the enormous number of Courts throughout the kingdom exercising testamentary jurisdiction, and then proceeded to notice the different efforts which had been made since 1830 to mend the law; and the causes of their failure. He now diction, and then proceeded to notice the different efforts which had been made since 1830 to amend the law; and the causes of their failure. He now proposed to introduce a measure to transfer all the business of wills from the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Court of Chancery, and to transfer to the latter Court the staff of officers which at present existed. He also proposed to divide the country into thirty districts, where the wills of persons dving out of London, and leaving property of less value than \$1500 should be proved, and where they should remain six months for examination. He intended, ultimately, to get rid of proctors, and to allow solicitors to practise instead. The noble and learned Lord concluded by asking leave to introduce a bill containing the above provisions.

Lord Brougham said a change in the law was absolutely necessary, and he would cordially support the measure proposed to be brought in as one best calculated to effect the improvements required in the pre-

LEONARDS, also, supported the bill, and suggested certain

improvements in its details.

After some further discussion the Lord Chancellor obtained leave to introduce his bill, which was accordingly brought in and read a first time .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. French, Lord J. Russell said he should not be able to introduce the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills before the 13th March.

Mr. T. Duncombe called attention to the fact that, in consequence of the Order in Council closing the new Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, Islington, on the 31st December last, notice had been served by the proprietors that the bodies of all persons there interred must be removed within one month, the ground being required for buildings. The hon. gentleman asked whether the Government had taken any steps to allay the excitement created by the notice amongst the relations of the deceased there buried?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the act contemplated was alike outrageous to private feeling and public decenoy. He did not know whether the law at present was strong enough to prevent this act being carried out; but if he found that it was not so, he thought it would be his duty to introduce a short bill to enable him to deal with the subject in a satisfactory manner (Hear, hear).

FRENCH EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE CZAR.

FRENCH EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE CZAR.

Mr. DISRAELI asked Lord J. Russell if he could inform him whether a certain document, which had appeared in the public papers purporting to be a letter from the Emperor of France to the Emperor of Russia, and which mentioned the name of her Majesty the Queen of England as a consenting party, was authentic—and, if so, whether the letter had been sent with the sanction and consent of her Majesty's Go-

Lord J. Russell said he had every reason to believe that the letter which had appeared in the Moniteur was authentic. With regard to the second question, he had to inform the right hon, gentleman that this Government had received a communication from the Government of France, stating that the Emperor thought it desirable that he should make an effort, by means of an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia, to put an end to the state of things which had been so long going on. Her Majesty's Government consented to such a step if the letter was in entire accordance with the decision of the Vienna Conference, and with the modifica-tions which had been adopted; and they received an assurance that it was so. They, therefore, consented that such a letter should be forwarded to the Emperor of Russia. They, however, saw no copy of the letter; but they entirely approved of the step, and thought it a most laudable endeavour on the part of the Emperor of France to preserve peace, and they hoped that it would weigh with the Emperor of Russia. He believed no answer had yet been received to it.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

Mr. Bright asked Lord J. Russell whether his principle of representing the minority was to be applied to the city of London; and whether, in the event of any representative of the minority dying, the minority were to be represented by his successor? (Laughter).

Lord J. Russell said a clause in the bill provided, that although the city of London would continue to return four members, the electors would only have power to vote for three. The second question it was hardly necessary for him to answer (Laughter).

Lord J. Russell then brought up his new Reform Bill, which was read a first time and ordered to be printed, amid great cheering.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AT ELECTIONS.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AT ELECTIONS.

Sir F. Kelly then asked leave to bring in a bill to regulate the practice at the election of members to serve in Parliament for counties, cities, and boroughs in England and Wales; to prevent bribery, corruption, intimidation, or undue influence at such elections; and to diminish the expenses thereof. The honourable and learned gentleman acquitted candidates generally from all intentional bribery; representing them as being rather the unwilling victims of their agents, than active participators in illegal practices. His bill provided for the appointment of a suitable public officer at every election, to whom all moneys emanating from a candidate, directly or indirectly, should be paid; and that he candidate should be called upon to swear at his nomination that he never had paid, and never would pay (except unavoidable expenses up to that time), under any circumstances, any further sum of money on account of the election. All claims for election expenses must be sent into the election officers, who alone should decide as to their legality, and defray them out of the funds placed in their hands by the candidates, if legal. He proposed that the election officers should be barristers, to be appointed by the Judges on circuit. With regard to those who were the real but now the avowed agents, the bill provided that, upon information upon oath, any person seen in or about a borough, making himself active in the election under suspicious circumstances, such person might be brought before the election officer and compelled to take the agents' oath with regard to the expenditure of the money. He also proposed that the voters might vote by means of voting papers, accompanied by what he considered perfect safeguards against fabrication, mutilation, and fraud, by which all tunult, agitation, and violence at election expenses, especially under the head of travelling expenses. As to the machinery of action, he proposed that the giving of the vote should be the signing of the voting paper, or other persons, should sit for three days, or thereabouts, next before the day of election, to receive these votes, and forward them to the returning officer. The places must be so situated, that one must be within three miles, at most, of the residence of every voter in the county; while a non-resident voter might make his declaration, and deliver it to any magistrate or barrister near him; such declaration to be made with all the sanctity of an oath, without its form—that he gives his vote free from coercion, intimidation, or undue influence, and without having received any money, or reward, or promise of money or reward, for so doing. All these voting papers to be forwarded to the returning officer, who must examine them by the aid of check-clerks and inspectors, and record them formally before making his return. The bill would permit any voter who chose, to make his declaration at the polling-booth, candidates would be required to pay to the election-officers a sum of £300 for counties, and £200 for boroughs, and to enter into a bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the to pay to the election-officers a sum of £300 for counties, and £200 for boroughs, and to enter into a bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the payment of £1000 for the whole expenses of the election. He had intended to bring in a separate bill, to abolish the property qualifications for members of Parliament; but he was happy to find that the hon. member for Devonport (Mr. Tufnell) had undertaken that task. Sir F. Kelly concluded by asking leave to bring in the bill.

Colonel Sirthorf said he never was able to understand what bribery really was. He thought if they had a more liberal system of conducting elections they would have no paupers in the House (Laughter). Once in the House he would oppose the bill, because he thought they cught to encourage the exercise of Christian charity (Laughter).

The Attorner-General, on the part of the Government, would not oppose the introduction of the bill, although he thought some portions of it very faulty.

Mr. Hume said that the bill in some respects was calculated to in-

Mr. Hume said that the bill in some respects was calculated to increase the evils it proposed to remove.

Mr. H. Berkeley expressed his opinion that the bill, so far from stopping intimidation, would give increased facilities for its exercise.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. C. Forster (after some discussion) obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act which prohibits the payment of wages in goods, commonly called "The Truck Act."

Mr. Serjeant Shee moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants in Ireland. He said that his proposition did not much differ from the bill passed through the House last session, and was in no way an attack upon the sacred rights of property, which were the foundation of our social system. The bill he House last session, and was in no way an attack upon the sacred rights of property, which were the foundation of our social system. The bill he proposed to introduce was calculated to benefit the landlord as well as the tenant; and, as the Government intended to introduce bills upon the subject, he would only ask that the bill should be read a first time, and he would not seek to press it further until the bills of the Government should be introduced.

Mr. P. URQUIART seconded the motion.

After some observations from Mr. George and Colonel Greville, Sir J. Young, on the part of the Government, said that, under the circumstances, he would not object to the first reading.

Mr. NATER BURGE the recessity of a settlement of the question this

Mr. NAPIER urged the necessity of a settlement of the question this

Leave was ultimately given.
Mr. J. Butt's Committee of Privileges was then nominated, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on Friday week, Lord Clarendon stated, in reply to Earl Fitzwilliam, the nature of Count Orloff's mission, which was substantially the same as we described it to be last week. The answer of Austria to the Russian project, "was such as an independent country ought to give."—The Earl of Aberdeen, in reply to Earl Grey, said the Government measure for Parliamentary Reform would not interfere with those military and naval preparations which the state of affairs demanded. He did not agree with those who asserted war was inevitable. He admitted that the case was such as to require ample preparations to meet the dangers of war; but he did not abandon the hope of peace. Some conversation followed. Several Lords endeavoured to ascertain upon what the Premier founded his hopes of peace; but he gave them no satisfactory answer. He said that no negotiations were going forward for that purpose, but that he would spare no effort to preserve peace.

Peace.

In the House of Commons, on Friday week, Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in two Bills for the Prevention of Bribery at Elections. By the first bill he promises to take the seat from the candidate and the vote from the elector in every case where bribery has been proved, and also to declare the one for ever incapable of sitting, and the other of voting. By the second bill he provides, that if an unsuccessful candidate, who has obtained two-thirds of the number of votes given to the successful one, can prove that bribery and corruption have been practised on behalf of the latter, he shall be declared duly elected instead of the latter. hair of the latter, he shall be declared duly elected instead of the latter. He also proposes to transfer the investigation of cases of wholesale bribery to a commission of barristers appointed by the Secretary of State. The reform members in the House generally seemed to consider the measures not much calculated to effect any great improvement.—Later in the evening Mr. Baines obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Settlement Law, by abolishing the power for the compulsory removal of paupers, and enlarging the area of rating from the parish to

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

The following is an abstract of the provisions of the Ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform, introduced by Lord John Russell on Monday night :-

NEW FRANCHISES COMMON TO COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

1. Persons in receipt of salaries, from public or private employment, of not less than £100 per annum, payable quarterly or half-yearly.

2. Persons in receipt of £10 per annum derived from Government stock, or Bank, or India stock.

3. Persons paying 40s. per annum to income or assessed taxes.

4. Graduates of any University in the United Kingdom.

5. Persons who have for three years possessed a deposit of £50 in any savings bank.

NEW FRANCHISE FOR COUNTIES.

6. All occupiers rated at £10 per annum residing elsewhere than in represented towns.

NEW FRANCHISE FOR BOROUGHS.

7. All occupiers rated at £6 who have been resident within the borough two years and a half.

SCHEDULE A.

Boroughs having less than 300 electors, or less than 5000 inhabitants, to

be distranchised:— Andover, 2 members at present returned; Arundel, 1; Ashburton, 1; Calne, 1; Dartmouth, 1; Evesham, 2; Harwich, 2; Honiton, 2; Knaresborough, 2; Lyme Regis, 1; Marlborough, 2; Midhurst, 1; Northallerton, 1; Reigate, 1; Richmond (Yorkshire), 2; Thetford, 2; Totnes, 2; Wells, 2; Wilton, 1.—Total, 19 boroughs; 29 members returned.

Boroughs having less than 500 electors, or less than 10,000 inhabitants, now returning two members, in future to return one member only:—
Eodmin, Bridgenorth, Bridport, Buckingham, Chichester, Chippenham, Cirencester, Cockermouth, Devizes, Dorchester, Guildford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Leominster, Lewes, Ludlow, Lymington, Lichfield, Maldon, Marlow (Great), Newport (Isle of Wight), Peterborough, Poole, Ripon, Stamford, Tamworth, Tavistock, Tewkesbury, Tiverton, Weymonth, Windsor, Wycombe (Chipping). Total, 33 members.

mouth, Windsor, Wycombe (Chipping). Total, 33 members.

SCHEDULE C.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO COUNTIES.—Counties and divisions of counties containing a population of more than 100,000 each, at present returning two members, for the future to return three members:—Bedford; Chester, southern division; Chester, northern; Cornwall, western; Cornwall, eastern, Derby, northern; Derby, southern; Devon, southern; Devon, northern; Durham, northern; Essex, southern; Cornwall, western; Kent, eastern; Lancaster, northern; Gloucester, western; Kent, western; Kent, eastern; Lancaster, northern; Chincoln, parts of Lindsey; Lincoln, parts of Keiteven and Holland; Middlesex; Monmouth; Norfolk, western; Norfolk, eastern; Stafford, northern; Stafford, southern; Somerset, western; Somerset, eastern; Solop, northern; Southampton, northern; Suffolk, eastern; Suffolk, western; Surrey, eastern; Sussex, eastern; Warwick, northern; Worcester, eastern; York, east riding; York, northriding.

riding.

WALES.—Glamorgan.

Divisions of counties now returning 2 members to be subdivided, and each subdivision to return in future 3 members:—Lancashire, southern n: York, west riding.

Additional members, 46.

SCHEDUDE D. CITIES AND BOROUGHS TO RETURN FOR THE FUTURE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—Cities and boroughs, containing more than 100,000 inhabitants, at present returning two members, for the future to return three members each:—Birmingham, Bristol (city), Bradford (Yorkshire), Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester (city), Sheffield, Southwark, Woiverhampton.

Borough now returning one member to return in future two members—Salford. Additional members, 10.

Unrepresented Places to Return Members in Future.—Towns containing more than 20,000 inhabitants to return in future one member each:—Birkenhead, Burnley, Staleybridge. Inns of Court to return in future two members. London University to return in future one member. Additional members, 6.

Physiology of Temperance.—On Wednesday the sixth monthly meeting of the National Temperance Society was held at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, when the physiological aspect of the total abstinence question was discussed by Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S.; Sir John Forbes, M.D., in the chair. The lecturer, in an address of an hour and a half's duration, presented his subject, divested of technicalities, in a simple and convincing manner, to a crowded and deeply attentive audience: first defining the conditions of health; then showing how the habitual use, even in moderate quantities, of alcoholic drinks so interfered with these as directly to introduce disorder in the animal economy, and to favour the introduction and influence of disease arising from extraneous sources; the lecture throughout showing the rationale of the injurious effects of intoxicating drinks on the human system, and the consequent advantage of abstinence from their use as a beverage. Votes of thanks were carried by acclasmation to Dr. Carpenter for his valuable lecture, and to Sir J. Forbes, both for his presidency on the occasion, and for some very interesting particulars supplied at the conclusion of the lecture, on the state of the Temperance Reformation in Ireland. PHYSIOLOGY OF TEMPERANCE.—On Wednesday the sixth tion in Ireland.

THE NEW LAW OF SETTLEMENT .- On Thursday a meeting of the guardians of the ninety-eight parishes of the City of London Union, was held in the board-room of St. Mary-axe, City—Mr. Deputy Conder presiding—when a committee was appointed to consider Mr. Baines's bill, relative to the removal and settlement of the poor, who were to report to an adjourned meeting.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 19.—Sexagesima Sunday. Galileo born, 1564.
MONDAY, 20.—Voltaire born, 1694. Duke of Suffolk beheaded, 1554.
TUESDAY, 21.—Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
THURSDAY, 23.—
THURSDAY, 23.—
THURSDAY, 23.—
THURSDAY, 24. Cambridge Term divides THURSDAY, 23.— FRIDAY, 24.—Cambridge Term divides. SATURDAY, 25.—Earl of Essex beheaded, 1601. Sir C. Wren died, 1723.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

Sunday.	Mor	day.	1 Tue	sday.	Wedz	nesday.	Thu	reday.	Friday.	Saturday
										h m h m 0 20 0 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLTENITSA.—The Queen of Spain has not had a son. Her surviving issue is one daughter.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The law is the same. A widow cannot legally marry the brother of her deceased husband.

A. B.—Apply for information at the Colonial-office.

M. H.—Refer to "Glover's Ordinary of Arms." We do not profess to identify armorial bearings from the simple blazon.

JUVENA.—The second son of a Piedmontese Count has the right, according to his country's courtesy, to prefix the title of Count to his christian name.

name.

ZENO.—Any respectable seal engraver would be able to cut the arms from the heraldic blazon.

STAFFORD.—Sir John Burnett Dundas, Bart., is alive, and resides at Queensbury Villa, Richmond, Surrey.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER will find the Arms in "Dugdale's Monasticon," a copy of which may be consulted at the British Museum Library.

. Our second notice of the Exhibition at the British Institution, accompanied by Engravings of some of the pictures, is unavoidably postponed until next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

THE discussion raised by Lord Clanricarde in the House of Lords has served no purpose, and added nothing to our knowledge of the Turkish War. If it have proved anything more than the truth of the old saying, "that nothing is easier than finding fault," we confess ourselves unable to discover it. The reply of Lords Aberdeen and Clarendon to their assailants was manly and satisfactory. We do not think that Lords Clanricarde, Malmesbury, Derby, and Grey, will have added anything to their reputation for statesmanship by the ex post facto objections which they raised to the policy of the Government. Yet the three Peers first named stand in favourable contrast with the last. Their objection is not to the war, but to the alleged want of vigour on the part of the Ministry in not commencing it at an earlier period.

As it is utterly useless to indulge in further recrimination upon what should or should not have been done a twelvemonth ago, these noble Lords, having discharged their consciences, will doubtless give the Ministry all the aid in their power in carrying on the war. It is vigour which they require in the Ministry, and now that the Ministry has begun to show it in thorough earnest, they cannot do less than encourage and support them. The case of the Earl Grey is very different. His Lordship thinks that we have no concern in the quarrel. We would much rather that the House of Lords should have been unanimous; yet it is, nevertheless, a consolation to think that only one of the Peers of England should entertain an opinion so eccentric, and so difficult to account for.

Of far more interest than any of the debates that have arisen, or are likely to arise, in Parliament, is the letter which has been addressed by the Emperor of the French to the Czar Nicholas. The good intentions of the Imperial writer are obvious; but, with all respect for the talents and sagacity of Louis Napoleon, we doubt the discretion of giving it publicity. As a private and confidential communication, intended for no eyes but those of the person to whom it was addressed, the letter is entitled to the praise of honesty of motive. If it had succeeded in its object, and awakened the Czar to a sense of the danger of his position, it would have been entitled to that higher degree of praise which is attendant upon successful effort in a good cause. Some portions of the letter, if not intended as ironical, which perhaps they are, are too laudatory of the moderation and magnanimity of the Czar to have been wisely expressed at such a time. But there is nothing in the letter to justify the alarm that the French Emperor is wavering in his support of the Turkish cause or in his alliance with Great Britain. Its animus and phraseology are alike hostile to the pretensions of the Czar. It proves, in a striking manner, the desire of Louis Napoleon to maintain an honourable peace, but it also proves his determination, when peace is no longer consistent with honour, to make war upon the aggressor with all possible energy and spirit, and to consider no sacrifice unnecessary which shall secure the defeat of the wrong-doer. At the worst, the letter is but a verbal indiscretion; and it is possible that the Emperor may not be responsible for its publication, but that it may have been sent to the Moniteur through the inadvertance of some Ministerial or sub-Ministerial functionary.

It is quite clear, from the temper displayed by the French and English people, that, although the war was not desired by either it will be actively and enthusiastically prosecuted by both. The naval armaments of Great Britain are unprecedented; and the fear expressed that, although we had fine ships, we might not have a sufficient number of sailors, has proved to be groundless. Volunteers are flocking to the seaports, and our streets present the unusual spectacle of gallant regiments marching for embarkation amid the applauding cheers of multitudes of Englishmen, who hate war in the abstract, but who highly approve of this particular instance of it. The same spirit pervades the French people, and their armaments by land and sea are carried on with an energy which ought to strike terror into the councils of Russia. A rumour has been widely spread, and generally believed in Paris, that large detachments of English troops will arrive in that city by the railway from Calais or Boulogne, and that they will thence proceed towards Marseilles as far as the railroad will carry them; and, after that point, by steam-vessels down the Rhine. We should be delighted to learn that this rumour was well founded. The Parisians would give their English allies a regal reception; and the world would witness a spectacle of unparalleled splendour and good omen. The public fraternisa-

tion of the soldiers of France and England in the Champ de Mars would be a scene to be remembered in all future time, and would mark a new era in the history of Europe.

INDEPENDENTLY of the new Reform Bill, many important matters have been brought under the notice of Parliament during the few days that have elapsed since the opening of the Session. Three of these deserve especial mention: they are Mr. Baines's Bill for the Abolition of the Law of Settlement, Mr. Phillimore's Bill for the Appointment of a Public Prosecutor in Criminal Cases, and the proposed Reform in the Civil Service of the country. In ordinary times, and if public attention were not to a great extent pre-occupied by an approaching war, each of these measures would excite the liveliest interest, and monopolise for a season the discussions of the public press and of public men. Happily for the country, Parliament will have leisure and inclination, even though the war should proceed, to carry out these great measures. Mr. Baines's Bill, which has been received with approval by the most intelligent men of all parties in the Legislature, will effect a revolution in the administration of the Poor-law. The speech in which the right hon, gentleman explained the principle and the details of his measure, may claim, as justly as Mr. Cobden's orations upon the Corn-law question, the praise of "unadorned eloquence." It was singularly lucid, comprehensive and convincing. Its main features are the Extension of the area of Poor-law taxation, and the Abolition of the Law of Settlement. Under the present system, the man who has no commodity to dispose of, but his labour, is not in reality free to dispose of it where he will. In what are called close parishes the owners of the soil contrive that he shall not have a place to lay his head. He may work in their parish, but he is not allowed to occupy a cottage in it, lest he thereby acquire a settlement by which the burden of maintaining him in his old age, when unfit for work, should thereby devolve upon them. The amalgamation of such parishes with those of the adjoining districts, for the purposes of rating, will doubtless operate injuriously on the interests of such proprietors as, by clever management, have contrived to shift the burden of pauperism from their own backs to those of their neighbours. But the change will, we think, be attended with benefit to all other parishes, and to the labouring classes, who are the parties whose rights should be the first to be considered. Much misconception has prevailed, both among rich and poor, as to the value of the Law of Settlement as constituting the poor man's right to relief in destitution or old age. Mr. Baines has removed the misconception by a few plain words. "Many people," he said, "thought settlement conferred the right to relief. If any person, having no settlement-any foreigner, for example-became destitute, he had a claim to be relieved; and so with regard to a large class who either had no settlement, or whose settlement could not be ascertained-they must be relieved where they became destitute. If a person became destitute in the parish of his settlement, then removal did not attach as a condition of relief; but if in any other parish, then settlement operated as a penalty, because it occasioned his removal to his place of settlement. He was in a position far worse than the destitute foreigner. The foreigner must be relieved where he became destitute, and as long as he was destitute; but, with regard to the Englishman who had a settlement, he, if he received a single farthing, or a single loaf of bread, was liable to be removed to the other end of the country. That was the real sum and substance of the English Law of Settlement." Nothing can be clearer than this statement. Mr. Baines's measure will doubtless excite hostility; but, as the leaders of party on both sides of the House are agreed in support of the principle, and as the people and the great bulk of the ratepayers have nothing to allege against it, the opposition is not likely to be successful. We augur as favourably of the success of Mr. Phillimore's Bill, which, though introduced by an independent member of the House, has been sanctioned-and will, in all probability, be adopted-by the Government. The want of a Public Prosecutor has long been felt, and the appointment of so responsible an officer will be a highly popular, as well as highly necessary improvement in the administration of the law. The proposal for throwing open to public competition all the civil appointments in the gift of the Crown and the Government, will, if carried into effect, be sufficient in itself to earn for the Aberdeen Administration a title to the gratitude of the nation. To abolish patronage by one blow; and to say to the youth of the nation, irrespective of party or party ties-irrespective, too, of wealth, station, and influence-"the State requires the services of the best men; qualify yourselves, by study and education, and the highest prizes shall be given to those amongst you who shall prove yourselves to be the most competent and the most deserving "-this is a proceeding worthy of a great nation. Such a measure will secure for our popular Constitution a higher degree of love and reverence than have ever yet attached to it. It will also help to elevate, in the eyes of all civilised nations, the status of the humblest of Englishmen.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments and Appointments.—Rectories: The Rev. J. Champney to Epperstone, Nottinghamshire; Rev. T. Coldwell to Green's Norton, Northampton; Rev. C. Dowson to Lesbury, Northumberland; Rev. T. Harrison to Newehurch, Kent; Rev. G. Parker to Templedoran, Cloyne. Vicarages: The Rev. T. Badcock to Fleckney, Leicester; Rev. T. Fawsett, to East Stoke, near Newark; Rev. W. Fleetwood to Swaffham Bulbeck, Newmarket; Rev. P. Gilpin to Yarcombe, Devon; Rev. H. Hamilton to Berwick-upon-Tweed; Rev. W. Hamilton to Scalford, Leicester; Rev. J.T. M. Hunt to Oulton, Norfolk; Rev. S. W. Maulto Bramford, with Burstall annexed, near Ipswich; Rev. C. V. H. Sumner to West Cliffe, near Dover; Rev. J. H. Wake to Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire. Perpetual Curacies: The Rev. D. W. Davies to Llanelityd, Monmouthshire; Rev. J. Haye to Colebrookdale, Shropshire; Rev. A. Jenour to St. John's Church, Blackpool.

Rebullding of Doncaster Church—The committee and

REBUILDING of DONCASTER CHURCH.—The committee appointed for superintending the rebuilding of Doncaster parish church have accepted the tender of Mr. Janson, of Northampton, for the stone work of the new edifice, according to the plan of Mr. Gibert Scott, of Spring-garden, London, the contract for which £21,000. The remainder of the work exclusive of over-balls for the state of th of the work, exclusive of organ, bells, &c., is estimated to cost about £10,000

NEW CHURCH NEAR COLCHESTER .- A new church is to be built for the parish of Myland, near Colchester, the foundation stone of which will be laid in the course of a few days by Earl de Grey, the patron of the living.

THE Duke of Buccleuch has contributed the handsome sum of 100 guineas towards the fund for the endowment of the bishopric of Natal.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A Horse Guards Circular just issued provides for the augmentation of the army. The men to be raised will be borne as supernumeraries until the 1st of April next, from which date the increased establishment will the 1st of April next, from which date the increased establishment will be authorised by the War-office. The 1st battallon of the Grenadier Guards is to be augmented from 800 to 1000 rank and file; and the six remaining battallons of the Foot Guards from 640 to 800 rank and file. The following seven regiments are to be increased from 900 to 1000 rank and file, viz.—the 2nd, 6th, 15th, 59th, 60th (2nd battallon), 73rd, and 1st battallon of the Rifle Brigade.

The following fifty-six regiments are to be sugmented from 850 to

and 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

The following fifty-six regiments are to be augmented from 850 to 1000 rank and file, namely—lat Foot (1st and 2nd battalions), 3rd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 88th, 62nd, 63rd, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 72nd, 77th, 79th, 82nd, 85th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 92nd, 93rd, 95th, 97th, and 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade.

The service companies of regiments are to consist of 600, and the

97th, and 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade.

The service companies of regiments are to consist of 600, and the dépôts of 400 rank and file, with the exception of those ordered for immediate active service, and with reference to which special orders will be given. The 71st Regiment, on the arrival of the reserve battalion in this country, will be reduced from 1200 to 1000 rank and file, and will be divided in the manner above specified. The 12th and 91st Regiments are to remain at their present establishment of 1200 rank and file; and the 5th, 20th, 23rd, 37th, 44th, 45th, 56th, 76th, and 99th at that of 1000 rank and file.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, and the 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards will be inspected by H.E.H. Prince Albert on Monday next at eleven a.m., at the Wellington Barracks in Birdcage-walk.

The 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards and the 3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards will embark at Southampton, on Wednesday next, in the Manilla and Orinoco steamers. The 1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards are to embark at the same port, in the Simoom, on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK, ENDING THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

Month and Day.		Corrected	Thermometer.		Mean	Departure of		Degree		
		Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Tempe- rature of the Day.	Tempera-		of Humi- dity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
7-7-	10	Inches.	40.0	9	9		9	0.7	27.70	Inches
reb.	10	30.262 30.264	42.8	32.0	36.8	-	1.6	81	N.W.	0.00
99	12	30.169	43.5	29.0	35.8	-	2.8	90	N.	0.00
99	13	30.519	40.7	29.9	33.8	_	49	82	N.N.E.	0.00
22	15	29.907	44.7	32.5	38.2	-	0.6	83	S.W.& N.W	0.16
33	16	30.022	41.0	31.2	35.9	-	3.4	69	N.N.W.	0.00

Note.-The sign - denotes below the average

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer remained stationary at 30.28 inches during the first two days of the week, then decreased to 30.19 inches by the morning of the 12th; increased to 30.67 inches by eleven a.m., on the 14th; decreased rapidly during the night to 29.93 inches by nine a.m. next morning; and increased to 39.05 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.250 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 0.60 to 6.60 below their average value. During the time, they were above their averages—viz., from 7th January to 9th February (except on 3rd and 4th February, when they were below)—the average daily excess was 540.

The mean temperature of the week was 35.60, being 3.10 below the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 22.20, being the difference between the lowest reading on the 14th, and the highest on the 15th. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 12.20; the least was 540, on the 11th; and the greatest 2140 on the 14th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of sixteen-hundredths of an inch. The weather, on the 10th, was fine till noon, but the sky was overcast during the remainder of the day; the 11th and 15th were dull, and the sky overcast; and the rest of the week was fine and the sky clear. The wind has been in gentle motion only.

Lewisham, February 2nd, 1854.

Health of London.—During the week ending February 11,

Health of London.—During the week ending February 11, the births of 925 males and 872 females were registered within the metropolitan districts. The average of the corresponding weeks in the previous nine years, were 786 and 727 respectively. The number of deaths registered in the same period was 1178: of these 593 were males, and 585 were females. The estimated number of deaths for the week was 1202, so that the return is 24 less.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—A considerable number of the members of the House of Commons met Mr. Disraeli on Saturday last, to consult upon the course which should be pursued by them in the present condition of affairs. It is understood that the result of the conference was most satisfactory. The Conservative party will not offer any factious opposition to the Government, but will anxiously watch the conduct of the Administration, following the course demonstrated by Lord Derby in the House of Peers on Friday night.

THE ART-UNION.—The London Art-Union this year publish for their subscribers a print from Stanfield's fine picture of "Tilbury Fort—Wind in the West," in the possession of Robert Stephenso o, Esq., M.P. This is one of the most effective of the artist's works, and is interesting as presenting a faithful representation of the scenery and traffic on the Thames. The engraving has been executed in vigorous style, by willmore, though it would be the better for a little more softness of finish. The sky, which is unusually spacious—occupying more than half the picture—is tamely rendered; whereas nothing short of the most poetic fancy in the design, and the most exquisite handling in the treatment, could excuse the occupying of so large a space in such a manner.

The Proposed New Law Courts.—On Thursday last a numerous meeting of the owners of property in Lincoln's-inn-fields, convened by the trustees, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of ascertaining their sentiments on the subject of building the proposed Law Courts in the fields; Dr. Moore in the chair. Mr. H. Gem addressed the meeting in favour of that site, in preference to Carey-street, as proposed by the Incorporated Law Society. The cost of the Carey-street site would, as estimated by the Law Society, amount to £358,574; but he considered it would far exceed that Lincoln's-inn-fields offered itself as a far more eligible site in every respect, and £300,000 would amply cover the expense of obtaining it. He concluded by moving a resolution embodying the conditions on which the fields should be offered to Government. It proposed that a new street should be made from Little Queen-street to the Strand, and that northern accesses should be opened from Holborn. Mr. Alderman Copeland seconded the resolution; which was opposed by Professor Owen, of the College of Surgeons, on sanitary grounds. Dr. Guy, of King's College Hospital, supported the resolution. He considered the plan offered many advantages. An important northern thoroughfare would be opened, which would admit a current of air from Hampstead in a direct line; and the various other proposed openings and clearances of crowded spots in the neighbourhood would much improve the local health. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

Express Steam Communication to Australia.—On Thurs-

EXPRESS STEAM COMMUNICATION TO AUSTRALIA. EXPRESS STEAM COMMUNICATION TO AUSTRALIA.—On Thursday a meeting of gentlemen interested in promoting rapid steam communication with Australia was held at the London Tavern, to consider the best means of effecting that object. It was submitted that, by the use of improved machinery, Sydney and Melbourne might be brought within forty-five days of London. Messrs. Newton and Fuller explained the principle of their newly-patented marine engine, by which from 50 to 60 per cent of fuel might be saved, as contrasted with the present system. This would avoid the necessity of coaling at any of the intermediate stations. A resolution approving of the principle was adopted, and measures were taken to bring the project under the notice of the public.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—On Thursday night the weekly meeting of delegates from the London trades, on behalf of the Preston operatives, was held at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey; Mr. R. Hooper in the chair. The chairman stated that there was now greater hope than ever of this protracted struggle being brought to a satisfactory termination. From letters received from Preston it appeared that another master had come to terms, and others were expected to follow the example. The receipts for the week amounted to £187 [0s. 11d., the expenditure £136 17s. 2d.; leaving a balance of £50 3s. 8d. in hand. The sum of £130 had been sent to Preston during the week. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers had granted a further sum of £500 towards the support of the lock-outs, making a total sum of £775 granted by that body during the struggle. Other reports of a favourable nature were received; and, some further business having been transacted, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE. (From our Special Correspondent.)

WIDDIN, Jan. 31, 1854.

THE chances of an attack upon the intrenchment; of Kalafat have within the last few days been changed to something little less than a certainty. The day before yesterday a heavy canonnade was heard about noon, in the direction of Golenz; and it was soon made known that the Russians had advanced from Motzatze, and driven in the Turkish outposts at Maglavitz. It had been rumoured a few days previously, that Prince Gortschakoff, in person, had arrived at Baileschti, and the Wallachs of Citate came running into Kalafat, stating that the Russian General-in-Chief had been in the village at the head of a large reconnaissance. Nevertheless, the utmost quiet continued to mark the daily routine of the Turks at Kalafat. It was thought necessary, however, to endeavour to ascertain what might be the motions of the enemy in the direction of Baileschti, and a reconnaissance under Skender Bey took place on the 26th inst. in that direction. It had been stated that five squadrons of Cossacks and Hussars had occupied the village of Piski and there in fact they were found. They retired, however, before the Turks, and refused the engagement offered them, making their way gradually back into Baileschti, where the appearance of the Turks was the signal for an instant turn out. The object of the reconnaissance being gained, Skender Bey retired, and did so without being pursued by the enemy. But, although the Russians showed no signs of moving at Baileschdi, it appears that they were making preparations for an attack from Motzatze, for on the day before yesterday they were signalled approaching in force towards Gunia and Magla-The advanced guard of cavalry then occupying the former village, retired into Maglavitz, where Suleiman Bey, at the head of two regiments of Lancers, awaited the coming of the Russians. It was evident, however, that they were not in strength to resist the attack of four regiments of Hussars and Dragoons, supported by batteries and a regiment of infantry; and Ismail Pacha, who had left Kalafat in haste at the news of the Russian approach, ordered the Turks to retire, which they did in good order, as regards the regular cavalry, but in considerable disorder as concerned the Bashi-bozouks, who, for a moment, threw their own line of march into confusion. Russians, who had commenced a cannonade against Maglavitz, entered that village as the Turks evacuated it, and followed the latter through Golenz. On neither side can it be said that any serious loss was sustained. The Turks lost two privates, and a Captain killed. The peasantry out of the villages fled in every direction at the approach of the Russians, and some of them were killed in their flight. A poor infant, abandoned on the side of a road, was carried into Kalafat by an aide-de-camp of Ismail Pacha. The advance of the enemy having rendered the position at Payana untenable by the Turkish outposts; it was abandoned, and the two regiments on duty there retired to Chupertchin. The utmost activity, meanwhile, was visible in the intrenchments occupied by the Turks. The ditch, behind which they intend to fight or die, has been much improved within the last few days, and the inner parapet has been strengthened and heightened. The troops, which for convenience had been quartered in Widdin, moved across into the trenches in the night, and a reinforcement of about 5000 infantry marched into Widdin, from the Lower Danube, in time to be added to the other defenders of the place.

It was generally expected that the Russians would attack the intrenchment yesterday. Although the day was Sunday, it is well known that these defenders and protectors of the Greek Christians are not in the habit of postponing their attacks for such reasons; they had marched upon the trenches of Oltenitza on a Sunday, and they might do so again; but they did nothing, although the Turks were at their post during the night and early morning, expecting them. A cavalry reconnaissance went out after breakfast, and brought the intelligence that the enemy were lying quietly at Golenz, and would not move. is true that the weather was detestable. The snow was falling thickly during the morning, and did not cease till the afternoon; but what is snow to Russians? However, nothing has been done up to this time (noon), and hostilities are still a matter of anxious suspense.

The effect produced in Widdin by the near approach of the Russians was miraculous. Although the Danube separates Bulgaria from Wallachia; although Widdin is surrounded by long ditches, walls, and bastions, the Christian population, as well as the Turkish, shut up their shops in alarm, and one might have thought the town deserted by all save the devoted soldiers, who were hurrying to and fro for its defence; so blank did the houses look, and so deserted the windows. The quays, however, seemed to be filled with people, and, perhaps the closing of shops may be attributed to curiosity as much as to fear on this occasion

There has been little to vary the monotony of Turkish news since my last letter. We have heard here of two or three little affairs which the intelligence may, already have reached you. With their usual unconcern, the Turks have left the dates uncertain; but the facts are these: -At Nicopoli the Pacha had observed that the Russians were endeavouring to take a footing on the island which separates the Danube into two branches, and forms two channels between the town and Sistov. A small body of Turks crossed over in caïques, and drove away the Russians. A similar affair took place at Matchin, where the Russians occupied an island, and commenced to erect a blockhouse. Two Turkish half-battalions crossed over and drove the Russians to their boats, and destroyed their work. They were disturbed at their labour, however, by the return of the enemy in greater force; but, after a short conflict, the Russians were forced to abandon the field, leaving six or seven men killed on the spot.

Another high dignitary has been added to the number of those who hold commands in the army of Roumelia. It is a curious thing that, of the Pachas who now have quarters in Kalafat, two-Ismail Pacha and Mus-Pacha. Having all the responsibilities of his place, the latter is placed in a very peculiar position by this arrangement. The Turkish soldiers value a general only in proportion to his daring in front of the enemy. General-in-Chief has, however, other matters to attend to, besides showing his personal bravery; and the best commanders are not those who risk their persons. But the result in Turkey is, that, whilst Achmet Pacha is occupied in giving the necessary orders and directions, the other Generals, like Ismail and Mustapha, are giving proofs of personal courage, which endear them to the soldiers, and establish for them a reputation at $the \, expense \, of \, that \, of their \, Commander. \,\, This \, is \, a \, dangerous \, state \, of \, things;$ and the Turkish Government, if it exercised in this instance its usual discretion, would not run the risk of losses from the jealousies of rival Generals of the same rank, and would take care to avoid the clashing of interests by a change in its mode of proceeding. The Duke of Wellington was superseded in the Peninsula by officers whose only right to superiority over him was their age; and we know very well what disgrace was entailed on us by the Dalrymples and Burrards. But here are Generals of the same rank all remaining in the same army at once, and all jealous of each other; and, as if to feed the discontent, the Turkish Government has sent hither Mehemet Pacha, late Governor of Candia-a tall old gentleman, with but one eye, and the rank of Mushir-to take the supreme command of the Irregulars. Mehemet Pacha, however, does not supersede Achmet Pacha; and this is just as if a Field-Marshal were sent from England to take command of a division under a general of inferior rank.

RUSSIA.

The stoppage of the Russian trade has tended very much to allay the martial enthusiasm of the people. The last accounts from St. Petersburg affirm that the efforts made there to exaggerate the importance of the affair at Sinope do not find such an echo among all classes of the people as was expected. A subscription was organised to offer a sword of honour to Vice-Admiral Nachimoff; but the idea was received with table acceptable of it was reconnected, and is with such coolness that the execution of it was renounced; and, in order to save appearances, Captain Nachimoff, the brother of the Admiral, came from Sebastopol to decline the honour in his name.

A letter from Warsaw states that a pressing order had arrived from St. Petersburg to suspend the movement of troops. This measure is attributed to the fermentation which has manifested itself in that part of

the Russian Empire.

The following is the address of the Patriarch of Moscow to the Russian 6th Corps on its departure for the Danube:—

The following is the address of the Patriarch of Moscow to the Russian 6th Corps on its departure for the Danube:—

Children of the Czar our father, and of Russia our mother, our brothers of the army—the Czar, the country, and Christianity call upon you. The prayers of the church and of the country will accompany you. Russia is again provoked by the enemy who was vanquished under Catherine II., under Alexander I., and under Nicholas I. Already have your brothers revived the old habit of beating him by land and by sea. If it be decreed by Providence that you are to see the enemy in front of you, recollect then that you are fighting for the most pious of Czars, for your dear country, for the Holy Church, against the presecutors of Christianity—against the profaners of the holy and venerated cities which have seen the birth, the passion and the resurrection of Christ. Now, ifever, victory, glory, benediction, and eternal salvation are due to those who give their life for their faith in God, for their devotion to the Czar and to the country. It is written of the ancient defenders of the country, "By faith you will gain the victory."—(Epistle to the Hebrews, chap. xi., verse 13.) You likewise will conquer by faith. We bid you farewell with our prayers and with the symbol of faith. In former times Sergius, an old and venerable father and predecessor, who ever lives for Russia, blessed the victorious contest of your ancestors against the oppressors of the country. The holy image was carried in our regiments, under the Czars Alexis, Peter I., and Alexander I., in the great battles against twenty nations. Let the image of the venerable Sergius accompany you, as a pledge of the pressing and efficacious prayers which he is addressing to God for you. Carry with you and recollect the warlike and victorious speech of the Czar Prophet David—"Salvation and Glory is in God."—Psalm 41.

TURKEY.

A private letter from Constantinople, of the 31st ult., announces that the Austrian Lloyd Company had been authorised by the Russian Government to transport passengers, merchandise, and letters between Odessa and Constantinople, and vice versa, notwithstanding the war. The Porte, in pursuance of its system of moderation, had provisionally sanctioned the arrangement.

A grand ball was given on the 30th by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, at which all the dignitaries of the kingdom, together with the foreign Ambassadors, attended.

Ambassadors, attended.

THE SERVIAN NEUTRALITY.

THE SERVIAN NEUTRALITY.

The official notice that an Austrian corps was assembling on the Servian frontier appears to have made a greater impression on the Russians than on the Turks, Izzet Pacha having received the most tranquillizing explanations from Vienna. Old Milosch declares that he entertains no idea of introducing civil war into his native country, but wishes to see the South Sclavonians in Bulgaria, Turkish Servia, and Bosnia placed on the same footing as the Servians. This is all very well at Vienna, but it is believed that the Hospodar Alexander would at once demand the intervention of Austria should the Russians violate his territory. It is said that the fortresses on the Servian frontier are to be reinforced, as an invasion on the part of the Russians is much be reinforced, as an invasion on the part of the Russians is much

The Augsburg Gazette learns that the endeavours of the Russian Ko-The Augsburg Gazette learns that the endeavours of the Russian Kovalevsky and the Austrian Stratimirovich to bring about a reconciliation between Prince Daniel and the refugees had failed, two of them having publicly visited Izzet Pacha, who, by-the-by, is rapidly acquiring a name in Servia. The Vienna correspondent of the same paper, who writes in a Russian sense, now mentions the sensation caused "by the generally credited report" of Russia having demanded permission to send a corps of 75,000 men to the Danube, by way of Cracow, Presburg, and Szegedim. The Kalish correspondent of the Lloyd writes that General Suchosanet, the Master of the Ordnance, has left Warsaw for the fortress of Bresc-Litewsky, the principal artillery depôt, in order to send off more heavy guns and the requisites for a siege, to the Danube. The same writer remarks that, in case of an attack on the Baltic, provinces, "which is very doubtful," Poland will be as mute as it was during the revolution. during the revolution.

THE AFFAIR AT GIURGEVO.

The Soldaten Freund contains some further particulars of what recently took place in the neighbourhood of Rustchuk. On the right bank of the river, not far from the fortress, is a small Turkish flotilla, consisting of seven so-called gun-boats, 20 barges, and a steamer, protected by a strong battery of 36-pounders. Mahmoud Pacha employs this little ing of seven so-called gun-boats, 20 barges, and a steamer, protected by a strong battery of 36-pounders. Mahmoud Pacha employs this little squadron for transporting his flying corps to various parts of the opposite bank of the river. At the beginning of this month, he in person, at the head of 1000 Redifs, 200 horse under Soliman Pacha, and a battery of 6-pounders, landed at a spot on the Wallachian bank, not far from a Cossack encampment. While Mahmoud Pacha was forcing the Cossacks back in the direction of Giurgevo, the flotilla was examining the middle island opposite that town. On their arrival, General Somianoff at once attacked the Turks, and a sanguinary conflict took place in the neighbourhood of the quarantine building which they had occupied in October. The Turks re-embarked under cover of a cannonade from their gun-boats. nonade from their gun-boats.

THE RUMOURED NEGOTIATIONS.

The Preussische Correspondenz of Wednesday says it is authorised to deny the groundless rumours affoat of further joint proposals on the part of the German Powers with a view to mediation on the Eastern

A BRAVE BOYARD.

A BRAVE BOYARD.

The Vice-President of Moldavia, Count Oesten-Sacken (not to be confounded with the General of the same name, who is at Cherson), has sequestered the property of Beyzade Gregory Stourdza, the son of the former Hospodar, for giving his service to the Sultan. The Bucharest correspondent of the Fremden Blatt, who speaks of Turtukal as an island, gives the following account of the "devil-may-care" courage of the young Boyard. Russian officers, who were eye-witnesses, state that at the battle of Citate he rode out from the front, and, after coolly taking off his gloves, proceeded to pick off the Russian officers with a rifle. He wounded two or three officers, and knocked General Anrep's helmet off his head. As Stourdza was out of the range of the Russian muskets, he continued his singular amusement until his horse was killed by a cannon-ball.

MOLDO-WALLACHIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Private letters from Bucharest state that it has been confidentially intimated to some of the Boyards by the Russian General, that, while the Emperor Nicholas disclaims all idea of conquest or aggrandisement, he will not permit the ties subsisting between the Principalities and the Porte to become closer; that his object is to erect these provinces into an independent State, under the protection of Russia, as the Ionian Islands are under that of England; and that the fortresses which line the Denulse must be razed. the Danube must be razed.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY PREPARATION.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY PREPARATION.

There is some discrepancy between the assurances of Austria, that she will neither make nor meddle in the approaching conflict, and her military preparations. In the present state of her finances every extra battalion is a burden; but, nevertheless, her preparations are for war rather than for an armed neutrality. The force assembled in Hungary is said to be far larger than is generally supposed. According to one account there are 20,000 men in Dalmatia; 30,000 in Croatia, Sclavonia, and the military frontiers; and 70,000 placed in echelon in Transylvania and Hungary. A few days since the Oest. Correspondenz stated that 25,000 men were to be sent to the Banat; and in a telegraphic despatch, received on the 1st from Milan, it is stated that 30,000 Croats were expected in Lombardy, where the fortresses are being filled with stores. It is well known that extreme discontent prevails in Hungary and Italy; but there is no reason to suppose that there is any danger of an outbreak, and therefore the warlike preparations excite great attention and uneasiness.

Later accounts from Vienna confirm the foregoing statements relative Later accounts from Vienna confirm the foregoing statements relative to the warlike attitude which Austria is assuming. A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, Wednesday evening, states that a battering train of guns and 6000 cwt. of powder has been sent to the south-eastern frontier. The same despatch gives the following circular to the diplomatic Austria considers the armed intervention of the Western Powers in

Turkey extremely dangerous.

Austria has full confidence in the loyalty and rectitude of the Emper Nicholas, and will take the necessary measures for securing her own.

ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

It is creditable to the patriotic and moral feeling of the literary men of Lombardy, that, although the emolument of the chief editor of the Gazetta de Milano (the Government gazette) amounts to the very considerable sum of 40,000 lire Milanesi a year, not one has been found to offer himself for the post now vacant.

LIBERALISM IN TUSCANY.

The only journal left to the Liberal party in Tuscany, Il Genio, has, after two suspensions, been finally suppressed by the authorities. The Genio was only a literary paper, and its suppression must be due to the knowledge of the Liberal political sentiments of its writers, and not to their expression.

AMERICA.

By the steamer Atlantic, which reached Liverpool on the 16th, we have advices from New York to the 4th inst. She has brought 55 passengers, and 1,000 dollars in specie on freight. The news by this arrival is almost entirely devoid of interest.

Washington we learn that the Nebraska Bill was still under

discussion.

The New York Herald states, that no less than eleven vessels were fitting out in different parts of Cuba for the coast of Africa for slavers; also that seven vessels had sailed within six weeks from Baltimore, Boston, and New York, with the direct intention of being employed as

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO NICHOLAS.

THE new peace project, from France and England, which the New Prussian Gazette spoke of last week, turns out to be something after all. The Emperor of the French has written a letter to the Czar, of which the following is a copy, as given by the Moniteur, arging him to remain true to the sentiments contained in his letter to Napoleon of the 17th of January, 1853, which were the maintenance of order, love of peace, respect for treaties, and mutual benevolence:—

or January, 1853, which were the maintenance of order, love of peace, respect for treaties, and mutual benevolence:—

Palace of the Tuileries, Jan 29, 1854.

Sire,—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has arrived at such a point of gravity that I think it my duty myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part that France has taken in that question, and the means which I perceive of avoiding the dangers which threaten the repose of Europe.

The note that your Majesty has lately sent to my Government and to that of Queen Victoria, tends to establish that the system of pressure adopted from the beginning by the two maritime powers has alone envenomed the question. On the contrary, it would, it appears to me, have remained a Cabinet question, if the occupation of the Principalities had not transported it all at once from the domain of discussion to that of facts. Nevertheless, your Majesty's troops once entered in Wallachia, we have not on that account the less recommended to the Porte not to consider that eccupation as a case of war, thus testifying our extreme desire for conciliation. After having consulted with England, Austria, and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note destined to give common satisfaction, which your Majesty accepted. But scarcely were we made aware of this good news, when your Minister, by explicative commentaries, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thereby prevented us from insisting at Constantinople on its pure and simple adoption. On its side the Porte had proposed modifications on the project of note which the Four Powers represented at Vienna did not find unacceptable. They had not the approbation of your Majesty. Then the Porte, wounded in its dignity, threatened in its independence, involved by the efforts already made to oppose an army to that of your Majesty, preferred declaring war to remaining in that state of uncertainty and abasement. It had claimed our support; its cause appeared to us to be just; the English and Fre

wounded in its dignity, threatened in its independence, involved by the efforts already made to oppose an army to that of your Majesty, preferred declaring war to remaining in that state of uncertainty and shasement. It had claimed our support; its cause appeared to us to be just; the English and French squadrons received the order to anchor in the Bosphorus.

Our attitude with respect to Turkey was protective, but passive. We did not encourage her to make war. We inoesseantly directed counsels of peace and moderation to be carried to the east of the Sullan, persuaded that it was the means of arriving at an understanding; and the Your Powers came to a new understanding to whath of the propositions to arises from sonaciousness of strength limited yourself to repelling, on a release from sonaciousness of strength limited yourself to repelling, on a new that the proposition of the left bank of the Danube, as well as in Asia, the attacks of the Tarka, and with moderation worthy of the chief a great empire, you declared that you would remain on the defensive. Tutil that time, then, we were, I must say, interested spectators, but simple spectators of the struggle when the affair of Sinope occurred, and forced us to take a more defined position. France and England had not considered it necessary to send troops to be disembarked to the said of Turkey. Their flag was, therefore, not engaged in the conflict which took place on land. But on the sea if was very different. These were at the entry of the Bosphorus three thousand gridgent. These were at the entry of the Bosphorus three thousand gridgent. These were at the entry of the Bosphorus three thousand gridgent. These were at the entry of the Bosphorus three thousand gridgent. These were at the entry of the Bosphorus three thousand gridgent. The same presence said very plainly to Turkey that the two first marries is a strong the same presence of the structure of the same presence of the

in this plan which is not worthy of your Majesty, nothing that can wound your honour. But if, by a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should oppose a refusal, then France, like England, would be obliged to leave to the fate of arms and to the hazards of war that which might be decided to-day by reason and justice.

Let your Majesty not think that the slightest animosity can enter my heart; it feels no other sentiments but those expressed by your Majesty yourself, in your letter of the 17th of January, 1353, when you wrote to me, "Our relations eught to be sincerely amicable, and to repose on the same intentions—the maintenance of order, love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal benevolence." That programme is worthy of the Sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to affirm that I have remained firm to it.

I pray your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it

firm to it.

I pray your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it
is in these sentiments that I am, Sire, of your Majesty the good friend,
NAPOLEON.

The letter was not despatched till the 1st, and, allowing eight days for a courier to St. Petersburg, three or four days for the Czar to make up his mind, and eight days to bring back the answer, the calculation of the Paris journals was that the decision would be known by the 20th. But ill news flies fast. On Tuesday the report was current in Paris that a telegraphic despatch had been received from General Castelbajac, with the brief message "I return with refusal." In corroboration of this rumour, it is said that two persons of importance, who must, from their position, know what the real state of things is, were large sellers at the Bourse on Tuesday. The fall in the French Three per Cents, for cash, on that day, was 1f. 40c, and there was a general fall in the Share Market when the report became generally known. The Moniteur of Wednesday affirms that the answer from the Czar is not expected for some days. known. The Moniteur of Wednesday affirms that the answer.

Czar is not expected for some days.

On Tuesday a Council of Ministers was held, and the telegraph was immediately afterwards set to work to convey new instructions to the ports, and to some of the military districts.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, the Princesses Helena and Louisa. Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for London by a special train on the South-Western Railway at three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Camoys, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Col. the Hon. Charles Grey, Mr. W. F. Cavendish, Major-General Buckley, the Master of the Household, and Mr. Gibbs. The Royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace at four o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Lancers. The Queen and the Prince were received at the Palace by the Earl Spencer, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord George Lennox. Col. Wylde, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon. The Earl of Aberdeen dined with her Majesty the same evening.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Buckley and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback in the morning. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in St. James's Palace. The Prince Consort went in the morning to the New Palace of Westminster, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Cambridge. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party; the company at which included his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Turkish Minister and Madame Musurus, the American Minister, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord and Lady Raglan, and Colonel Wylde.

On Thursday the Oncern held a Court at Buckingham Dalace.

Or Thursday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which General D'Oxholm had his first audience of her Majesty, to deliver his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark. Dr. J. Bowring, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong-Kong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, w-s presented to the Queen, at an audience, and received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty. The Queen and the Prince Consort drove out in the afternoon; and, in the evening, honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

The Marquis of Ormonde has succeeded Lord Camoys, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. Hood has succeeded Mr. F. Cavendish, as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Earl of Derby had a parliamentary dinner party, on Saturday last, at his mansion in St. Jsmes's-square. The guests included about thirty members of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select circle at dinner on Saturday last. In the evening her Ladyship received a numerous assemblage of company.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning received at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their mansion, in Grosvenor-square, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess Grey, &c.

Grey, &c.
Sir William and Lady Molesworth entertained at dinner, on Saturday evening, the Earl of Aberdeen.
The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary dinner, on Saturday evening last, at his residence in Eaton-square.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AGOUS, PHILO-STELLA, and others.—The integrity of "Stella's" clever problem, No. 418, may be perfectly restored, we believe, by adding to the diagram a Black Pawn on Black Queen's 7th square.

BELL of Worcester —You can obtain the Chess Player's Chronicle, which is published on the let of every month, through any bookseller in your town, or direct from the London publishers, Mesers, Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.

ENQUILER and others.—The appointment of Secretary to the St. George's Chess-club has been given to Mr. Löwenthe.

ACHESS PLAYER OF MODERATE SKILL is desirous of playing a game by correspondence with some amateur of equal strength. Address to J. C., 17, Tower-street, Portobelio, N.B. RICARDO; FITZ, Manchester; F. H.—They are too easy for our columns.

ANTI-HUMDIG.—We have not space this week to expose and refute the incredible misrepresentations to which our attention has been directed; but you may rest assured they shall not be permitted to pass uncontradicted, or unconsured.

V. H.-u-d. L.—Received with thanks. Another communication shall be forwarded immediately.

mediately.

M.—You can Castle under such circumstances.

B. F.—It shall have immediate attention.

DLITIONS of PROBLEM No. 520, by H. T. M., Bell of Worcester, G. B. of Newbury, Germanus, T. J. of Hanworth, Fuzbos, M. P., S. S., Onyx, Ernest, Sigma, are correct.

DLITIONS of PROBLEM No. 521, by M. P., F. R. of B., J. P. of Melbourne, Grindoff, P. P. of T.,

O. P. Q., Omicron, Tweedledum, are correct.

DLITIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Henricus, J. P., F. R. of B., Rugby-boy, Lemuel, G., Argent,
Phiz, are correct. All others are wronge.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 520.

WHITE.

1. Q to Q B 3rd (ch) K takes Q (a)

2. Kt to K 2nd (ch) K to Q Kt 7th

4. Kt to Q B 3rd—Mate.

BLACK.

WHITE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Q Kt 8th

4. Kt to Q B 3rd—Mate.

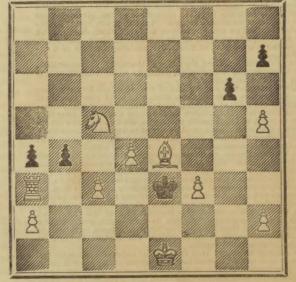
(a) 1. 2. Kt to K 4th

K to Q 4th P takes Kt *

3. Q takes Kt Any move.
4. Kt to Q B 3rd-Mate.

B takes B R takes Kt

PROBLEM No. 522. By Signor Aspa, of the Leamington Chess-club. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play and mate in four moves.

A STEAMER TO CARRY TEN THOUSAND MEN.—At the annual meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, on Wednesday, the chairman said the opinions of practical men and of steam navigation companies in favour of large vessels had led to the extension of the dimensions of steam-ships; and whatever steam navigation companies might say on the subject, it was well known they had always congratulated themselves when they had succeeded in completing a steamer larger than the ordinary size. In the report of last year the directors went upon the calculation of fifteen knots an hour, but it was now well understood that that rate was by no means a great speed, and he had no doubt many of the gentlemen present had heard of a report that a steam-vessel was to be constructed to make the passage from America to this country in six days. But, whatever the speed the vessel spoken of might attain, it was evident that the desire to increase the speed of steam-vessels had recently received a considerable impulse. The warfilke movements that were now going on in this country must forcibly strike us with the utility of moving rapidly large numbers of men; and the importance, in this respect, of the class of vessels which this company desired to construct, would be best understood when he stated that the one now being built would take out the whole of the No,000 men the Government were sending to the East.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING .- TUESDAY. Trial Stakes.—Lord-Lieutenant, 1. Cardsharper, 2. Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Mary, 1. F. by Rochester, 2. Selling Stakes.—Sam, 1. Julius Cæsar, 2. Grand Steeplechase.—Trout, 1. Melon, 2. Innkeepers' Selling Stakes.—Sam, 1. Lawsuit, 2.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Spring, 1. G. by Dormouse, 2. Lincoln Spring Handicap Stakes.—Georgev, 1. Lord-Lieutenaut, 2. Hunter's Stakes.—Garforth, 1. Squire of Malton, 2. Great Northern Selling Stakes.—Julius Casar, 1. Sam, 2.

South-Western Steam Packet Company.—On Thursday this company held its half-yearly meeting—William Tite, Esq., presiding—when a dividend of five per cent per annum, guaranteed by the South-Western Railway Company, was declared.

Northern and Eastern Railway.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bishopsgate Station—Richard Patteson, Esq., presiding—when guaranteed dividends of five and six per cent were declared.

And six per cent were declared.

London and Blackwall Railway.—On Thursday, the report of this company for the past half-year was issued. It states the total revenue for the six months to have been £40,263 13s. 2d., and the expenses, £15,662 17s. 1d.; leaving a balance of £24,600 16s. 1d.; which, after paying the interest on the debentures, amounting to £2,652 11s. 1d., would admit of the declaration of a dividend of 4s. per share, making 6s. 6d. for

South-Western Railway.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the York-road, Lambeth; William Chaplin, Esq., M.P., in the chair. After a long discussion, the report issued by the directors was adopted; the dividend declared at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; the new directors recommended by the two committees of shareholders appointed; the sum of £73,000 standing as a debt against the reserve fund for additional plant, and new sidings, carried to the capital account, to which the auditors declared it properly belonged; and the directors authorised to watch the proceedings of the companies in Parliament, with a view to the protection of South-Western interests.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Nemours and the Duchess of Aumale have sent to Mr. Vouillon, President of the "Société Française de Bienfaisance," several objects of art, which will be disposed of as usual at the ball, to be held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., for the benefit of the indigent French, supported by this old-established institution.

Music-Hall, Store-Street.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Crawford made his first appearance in London as a Scottish minstrel, and sang several songs from Scott, Burns, Ramsay, Hogg, Tannahill, Gilfillan, and Motherwell, with great force and effect. He was accompanied by Mr. Stark, who delivered an ill-written, tedious lecture, with little grace of elocution, and was listened to with well-merited impatience. Mr. Smythson presided at the pianoforte. The audience was limited in numbers, and well pleased with the singing, though not with the reading

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual ball in aid of the fonds of this valuable institution took place on Thursday evening, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St James's. The attendance fully equalled, if it did not exceed, that of former occasions; and dancing, to the enlivening strains of Mr. Adams's band, was kept up with spirit to a late hour. Mr. Joseph Bird, as honorary secretary, again superintended the arrangements of the evening; and we trust that the result will be found to have been highly beneficial to the funds of the Institution, which has at the present time twenty-two pensioners upon its books, and is rapidly extending its benefits.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (From our City Correspondent.)

The immense preparations now making in this country to resist the encroachments of Russia, have not been without considerable influence upon the English Stock Market. Large operations have been entered into for a fall; nevertheless, the decline in prices has not been extensive, from the fact that we continue to receive large remittances of specie from the United States, and gold and silver bullion from other quarters, and that the surplus stock on the Market has been mostly taken off by the public.

and that the surplus stock on the Market has been mostly taken on by the public.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has been steady, and the re-opening of most of the mills in the manufacturing districts is calculated to have some effect upon the demand in future. For shipment to the Continent, large parcels of gold, estimated at over £200,000 sterling, have been taken this week; and we learn that extensive purchases have yet to be made on French and Dutch Account. However, the supply in the Bank continues to increase.

The exports of the precious metals to the East have been £33,000; of which £23,000 in gold is to the Mauritius, and £5000 in silver to Ceylon. The imports have been on a very liberal scale, viz., nearly £700,000 from Australia, £55,000 from New York, and £24,000 from the West Indies and Pacific.

From a return just issued, we find that the following is the total

and racinc.

From a return just issued, we find that the following is the total coinage of the Mints of London, Paris, and the United States, in 1853:—

Gold £35,548,703 Silver 3,075,646 Copper 101,481

£38,725,830
The above consisted of no fewer than 174,448,021 pieces, divided in the following proportions:—

Northern, 90; Ditto, A Stock, 73½; Ditto, B Stock, 30½; Great Western, 83; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60½; Leeds Northern, 13½; London and Blackwall, 8; London and Brighton, 97; London and North-Western, 10½; London and South-Western, 81½; Mauchester, Sheifield, and Lincolnshire, 23½; Midland, 63½; Scottish Midland, 56; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 62; Vale of Neath, 16½; York and North Midland, 49½. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 99½; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Eastern Counties, No. 2,1 prem.; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 120; Ditto, Five per Cent Redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 109½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 10½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 85½; Ditto, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 9½; London and South Western, Thirds, 7½; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1 dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 100½; South-Eastern, 100; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94½.

FOREIGN.—Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 2½; Great Western of Pitto, Shares, 20½; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Railway, 4½; Northern of France, 29½; Paris and Lyons, 22½; Paris and Orleans, 42½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 13.—The supply of English wheat on sale, to-day, was very noders to, and greatly out of cendition. All kinds moved off slowly, at a decline in the vices of Monday last of from 1s. to 2s. per ourter. We were well supplied with foreign wheat, in which only a limited business was transacted, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Sarley was duil, and is, to 2s. lower. In mail scarcely any business took place, and prices vero again lower. Outs, beans, and pens were duil, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. The flour rade was beavy, and the quotations had a downward tendency. The full in American was is, per barrel.

Is, per barrel.

Feb. 15.—The astendance of buyers here to-day was limited, and the general demand raled heavy, at Menday's decline in the quotations.

English—Whent, Escex and Kent, rod, 67s. to 81s.; ditto, white, 71s. to 86s.; Norfolk and sufficient.—Heavy, at Menday's decline in the quotations.

English—Whent, Escex and Kent, rod, 67s. to 81s.; ditto, white, 71s. to 86s.; Norfolk and sufficient of 86s. to 80s.; ditto, white, -s to -s.; rye, 90s. to 52s.; grinding barloy, 36s. to 88s.; distilling ditto, 58s. to 40s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 88s.; distilling ditto, 58s. to 40s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 89s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 58s.; kingstom and Ware, 68s. to 72s.; Chavalier, 73s. to 79s.; Kochilire and Lincolnshire feed onts, 27s. to 30s., potato ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 93s. to 32s.; tick beams, new, 44s. to 53s.; ditto, old, -s. to -s.; grey peas, 44s. to 46s.; maje, 47s. to 49s.; white, 90s. to 62s.; botlers, 62s. to 64s. peer junter. Town-made flow, 70s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 68s. to 69s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 60s. to 65s. per 2801bs. Eoreign: French Sour, -s. to -s. per sack; American, -s. to -s. per barrel. s.—The demand for most kinds of seeds is inactive. Cakes are quite as dear as last

ton. Canary, 54s. to 50s. per quarter. Engina clover-seed, red, 58s. to 58s.; altto, white, to 88s. per cute.

for 88s. per cute.

for evel.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d.; of household o, 9d. to 10½d. per 41b. losf.

stress.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans. 1s.; peas, 1s.

fea.—The shipments from China being considerably in excess of last year, and as the stock is increasing, the demand is inactive, add common sound congou is offering at 1s. 3d. per 1b.

wyar.—Very moderate supplies have been on offer, this week; nevertheless, they have ved quite equal to the demand, and prices are barely supported. Fine white Benares, te 41s. 6d.; fine brown Madras, 28s. (d. to 28s. 6d.; low yellow Mauritius, 33s. to 34s.; brown, 27s. to 28s. per cwt. Refined goods are dull. Brown lumps, 44s.; and grocery; 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. Crushed dull, but not cheaper. The total clearances to the 11th 10; 729,447 cwt., sgainst 666,666 ditto, in 1853.

Constant of the control of the cont

**Collect—A lew places of good of thindy flatter begins have sold at 50% of the 50% of the 50% of the 50%. All plantation kinds are firm, and quite as dear as last week. In foreign, very little is sing.

**Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter's very flattive, and prices have a downward medicine. Fine foreign is producing rather more money. English is steady, at exceme ters. The bacon-market is dull, at a further decline of is, per cwt. Other kinds of prolations move off slowly, on former terms.

**Tallow.—P. Y. C., on the spot, is selling at 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; and for forward delivery.

**Depth Town tallow, 62s. net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 54d, per 8 lbs.

**Othe.—Linesed oil is dull, at 33s. 6d. to 34s. per cwt. Rape is offering on easier terms. perm and Southern are on the solvance. Very little is doing in turpentine. Spirits, 23 17s.; puncheons, £3 16s.; rough, 14s. per cwt. Pittle is doing in turpentine. Spirits, £3 17s.; puncheons, £3 16s.; rough, 14s. per cwt. and prices are still improving. Proof Leewards, 5. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; proof East radies, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 40, per gallon. Brandy is active. Sales 5. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; proof East radies, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy is active.

Selection Center's Harriery, 24s. 6d.; Holywell, 26s.; Harton, 26s.; Eden Main, 37s.; Belmont, 5s.; Hetton, 28s.; Edaswell; 27s.; Stewarter, 28s.; Casop, 26s. 6d.; South Durham, 26s. of 70s.

per fon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 18s. to £5 5s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £6 5s.; and straw, £1 16s. to £2 3s. per load.

Hops.—Our market is steady. In prices we have no change to notice. Mid and East Keat pockets, £11 5s. to £15 15s.; Weald of Kents, £9 5s. to £11 0s.; Sussex, £7 15s. to £9; foreign. £6 15s. to £8s. los. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at the opening quotations. Privately, the Strengt is tea active.

The arrivals being large, the trade is heavy, at drooping prices. York Regents, Scotch, ditto, 120s. to 140s.; ditto, cups, 110s. to 125s.; Irish, 110s. to 120s.;

Froign. 100s. to 120s, per ton.

Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled heavy, at a decline of 2d. per 81b. Otherwise, the demand has been in a sluggish state:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 3d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has continued inactive, as follows:—

Eccf, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 10.

10th Light Dragoons: Major J. Wilkie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Tritton; Capt. Lord.
G. A. Benuclerk to be Major, vice Wilkie; Lieut. J. W. Clarke to be Captain, vice Bezaclerk;
Cornet J. A. Clark to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke.

4th Foot: Lieut. W. T. Arnold to be Captain, vice Stewart; Ensign S. Winter to be Ensign.

4th; Ensign the Hen. B. M. Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Estwick; E. Croker to be Ensign.

4th; Ensign the Hen. B. M. Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Estwick; E. Croker to be Ensign.

4th; Ensign the Hen. B. M. Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Estwick; E. Croker to be Ensign.

4th; Ensign the Stoke: G. Noot to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. C. Purves, M.D. Strf. A. K.

French to be Ensign, vice Mestropp to be Lieutenant, vice Poole; Ensign wice Ord. 59th: A. K.

French to be Ensign, W. M. Westropp to be Lieutenant, vice Poole; Ensign W. M. Westropp to Be Lieutenant, vice Poole; Ensign, vice Langler, vice Henry.

5th: Ensign W. A. Westropp to be Lieutenant, vice E. B. Weaver; Ensign A. R. Ord to be Ensign, the Henry.

1th: Ensign R. E. Henry to be Lieutenant, vice E. B. Weaver; Ensign A. R. Ord to be Ensign, vice Henry.

1th: Ensign R. E. Henry to be Lieutenant, vice E. B. Weaver; Ensign A. R. Ord to be Ensign, vice Henry.

1th: Ensign R. E. Henry to be Lieutenant, vice Declaration, vice Marston; M. Blackall to be Ensign, vice Lane.

2th: West India Regiment: Lieut. C. J. Fatterson to be Captain, vice Marston; First Lieut.

2th: Banking R. First Lieut.

3th: Banking R. First Lieut.

3th: Banking R. First Lieut.

3th: Banking R. First Lieut.

4th: Banking R. Bankin

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. S. GORELY, Ewell, Surrey, farmer, brickmaker, contractor, and carrier.

J. S. GORELY, Ewell, Surrey, farmer, brickmaker, contractor, and carrier.

G. COODE, late of Winwick, Lancashire, lunatic saylam proprietor, and lodging-house keeper, but now of Victoria-street, Westminster, patent fringator and hose manufacturer. R. G. DAIMOND, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, stationer and publisher. J. R. GIBSON, Witches, and Liverpool, innkeeper and victualler. W. T. ASHFIELD, church-street, Lambeth, lithographic and copper-plate printer. J. ELLIS, Ardwick, Manchester, joing and builder. R. HAMMOND, Ripon, builder. T. WORSLEY, Masclessield, Cheshire, clog and patien maker. J. CARTER, Gloucester, scrivener and bill-broker. J. COX, formerty of New-road, Jower-road, Rotherhither, then of Winbieldon, Park-road, Wandsworth; then of Mansel Villas, Wimbiedon, and lately of Bridgefield Villa, Wandsworth, builder.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

W. YARROLL and T. HALLAM, High-street, Borough, tailors. B. ALPE, Duke-street, Manchester-rquare, milliner. G. BROOKS, Tonbridge Weils, Kent, tailor. J. HEATHWAITE, King-street, Covent-garden, cheesemonger. A. STUARF, Queen's-road Wees, Chelson, grocer. F. J. WEST, London-terrace, Hackney-road, draper. T. BALLINGER, Birming-ham confectioner. J. GiBKEY, Nottingham, currier. C. LAKE, Crowland, Lincolashire, grocer. R. BILL, Nottingham, lace merchant. I. DEWHIRST, Halifax, Yorkshire, commission agent. R. G. EEESLEY, Manchester, cotton spinner. J. GRAVE, Manchester, warehouseman. warenouseman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. LONGWILL, Glasgow, innkeeper. T. KNOX, Foulden Bastile, Berwickshire, short

BIRTHS.

BOISSIER .- On the 31st ult., at the Vicarage, Henley-Boissier, of a son.

Bootsier, of a son.

Bootsier, —At her father's, Roseworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne (prematurely), on the 16th inst., the wife of the Rev. Evelyn Boothby, of a son, still-born.

Boswall.—On the 13th inst., at Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswall, of twins, a son and a

... On the 13th inst., in Park-Jane, Lady Edith Clifton, of a daughter.
... On the 9th inst., at Walmer, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Holland, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Writte Park, the lady of the Hon. Frederick Feirs, of a son.
E... On the 9th inst., at Edinburgh, the Countess of Warvick, of a son.
SEA... On the 11th inst., at Haverholdon Priory, the Countess of Whinbelsea, of a

MARRIAGES.

-MARTINOFF .- On the 10th inst., at Paris, H. Baring Esq., M.P., to Mdlle. Marie de

BARING—BARINGFF—On the 9th inst., at Bath, Edward C. Boville, Esq., to Louiss Margaret,
BOVILLE—MAGNIAC.—On the 9th inst., at Bath, Edward C. Boville, Esq., to Louiss Margaret,
only daughter of the late F. Magniac, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

COOTE—PARRY.——on the Advance & Blackheath, Commander R. Coote, R.N., to Lacy
eldest daughter of the Advanced Sir W. E. Farry, Lieut-Governor of Greenwich Hopkids.
SCHOLEVILL—FIFTE—On the 9th inst., at Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Scholefield, to
Harrite, Cleast daughter of the late Peter Pope Firth, Esq., of Rose-hill, Rotherham,

Torkshire. EYMOUR-LEFROY.-On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. C. Seymour, Rector of Winchfield, Hants, to Isabella Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, of Eushot-house.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY.—On the 12th inst., Edward Adams Baddeley, Esq., aged 29, only child of Captain C. H. Baddeley, H. E. I. S., of Wigston Hall, near Leicester.

BELLEW.—On the 14th inst., at David's-hill, near Exeter, Prestwood Love Bellew, widow of the late William Bellew, Esq., Stockleigh Court, Davon.

CLARKE.—On the 10th inst., at his residence, 27, Russell-square, Thomas Clarke, Esq., aged 64.

LARKE.—On the 10th inst., at his residence, 27, iteraterisquare, themse designed 64.

ARVEY.—On the 6th inst., suddenly, at Whitby, Lieut.—Col. B. Harvey, K.H., many years private secretary to the late Duke of Kent, aged 80.

OKES.—On the 10th inst., at La Belle Alliance Farm, Caldicot, Monmouth, after a trying illness, borne with hereic courage and Christian resignation, Richard Jones, Esq., a Waterloop veteran Captain of H. M. 40th Foot. His name seventeen months since was recorded in this paper, among the few who survived their great commander.

III.—On the 6th inst., the Rev. B. Hill, View of Kirding, Cambridgeshire, aged 55, ICHARDSON.—On the 6th inst., at Belchford Recovery, Lincolnshire, the Rev. E. Richardson, Rector of Oxoomb, aged 53, ERILEANT.—On the 17th inst., at Higher Broughton, the Rev. O. Serjeaut, M.A., Canua & Manchester, aged 50.